THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN NEW YORK.

The War between Spain and Chili—Confidential Agents of the Chilian Government in Trouble—Their Indictment by the Grand Jury—Their Arrest and Admission to Bail.

On Saturday last information was filed in the office of the United States District Attorney that certain parties in this city were engaged in the violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and had actually proceeded in the fitting out of torpedoes and torpedo-boats, to be used against the vessels of Spain in the present war with Chili, in the interest of Chili. The information was of such a nature that District Attorney Dickinson felt called upon to present it to the Grand Jury, then in session, for their action.

On presentation of the case to the Grand Jury, that body, on hearing the evidence, presented two separate bills of indictment against Benjamin V. McKenna and Stephen Rogers, Chilian Consul, for having, "within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, began, set on foot, provided, and prepared the means for a military expedition and enterprise, to be carried on from the city of New York against the territory and dominions of the Queen of Spain, with whom the United States were at peace."

Each of the indictments contains thirteen counts, specifying the offense in every conceivable shape.

On the bringing into Court of the bills of indictment, on Tuesday morning, Mr. Courtney, Assistant District Attorney, asked for bench-warrants for the purpose of arresting the indicted parties. They were granted by the Court, and immediately issued to Marshal Murray, who proceeded to execute them. He was unable to find Senor McKenna in the afternoon, but during last evening, by a little diplomacy, succeeded in arresting McKenna at his residence. We are informed that the Senor refused, at first, to be arrested, or to surrender; but Marshal Murray insisted that he should surrender, which he finally did, but stated to the Marshal that he was exempt from arrest, civil or criminal, because he was a member of the Chilian Embassy and Secretary to the Chilian Legation. Marshal Murray, however, took him into custody.

This morning Rogers, the consul, was arrested, and both parties appeared at the District Attorney's office, in company with their counsel, Hon. E. W. Stoughton. Mr. Stoughton stated to District Attorney Dickinson that no action could be taken against McKenna, because he was privileged, and showed him what purported to be an appointment as Secretary to the Chilian Legation at Washington, by the Home Department at Chili. Mr. Dickinson informed the parties that that was the first intimation that was given to him or to the office, of Senor McKenna being here in New York in such capacity, but, on the contrary, the papers in his possession described the Senor as the confidential agent of the Chilian Government.

Mr. Dickinson, however, stated that he would treat the matter as presented to him with all the consideration it deserved, and would telegraph at once to Washington to the State Department, to ascertain the distinct status of McKenna in the premises; and that if an answer was received that McKenna was the recognized and duly appointed Secretary of the Chilian Legation, he would consent to his discharge at once. At this hour we understand Mr. Dickinson has received no reply to his despatch, but has received the following telegram from the Chilian Minister, which at our request, he has kindly furnished:—

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1866.—To the United States District Attorney:—Mr. B. V. McKenna may not be considered to belong to the Chilian Legation.

F. S. ASTA CUBNAGA, Chilian Minister.

We understand that Senor McKenna also received a despatch from the Chilian Minister to the same effect. Immediately on the receipt of this despatch, the parties, McKenna and Rogers, appeared before the Court on the indictments, and gave recognizances in the sum of $5000 to appear from day to day.

McKenna's arrest was effected as follows:—Marshal Murray, accompanied by a number of officers, proceeded to the residence of McKenna, at No. 171 West Ninth street, and inquired if Mr. McKenna was at home. The servant girl who came to the door said he was absent, but that he usually dined at 6 o'clock. The Marshal, thinking that the girl had not told the truth, waited near the house, and soon after discovered a man coming up with a bundle under his arm. Marshal Murray told one of his officers to watch the man and see if he went to Senor McKenna's.

The stranger, a moment afterwards, mounted the steps and summoned the servant girl, who said to him that McKenna was at home. The man said, "I want you, then, to deliver this bundle to him in person;" and as he said this one of the Marshal's officers stepped into the hall, and said that he wanted to see McKenna, and he must see him.

The girl then ushered the officer and the Marshal into the private room of the Senor, where a gentleman who was sitting at a desk demanded to know their business. After some parleying the Marshal stated his business, and while he was doing so McKenna entered the room, and was immediately arrested. What occurred on his arrest has been already stated.

The torpedo boats (two in number) are lying in the North river.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A Sketch of Mr. McKenna's Antecedents.

Mr. Benjamin P. McKenna was born in Santiago, Chili, in the year 1831. In his earliest youth he took an active part in the politics of his country, and figured as one of the warmest and most ardent partisans of advanced liberal ideas. Not content with a simply verbal representation of his political principles, he identified himself with them, at a later date, as a soldier in the revolution inaugurated in Chili in 1851. In this movement he reached the rank of Colonel. Previous to this, however, he was twice compelled to consent to a temporary banishment from his native land on political grounds.

Of a naturally remarkably energetic and laborious character, he took care that the time he was obliged to spend in these periods of compulsory exile was not wasted. He improved the term of his banishments in study, and in visiting Europe, the United States, and the other countries on this continent. He devoted himself especially to a careful examination into the history and institutions of the various countries of the world, and the working of the several forms of government at present existing.

Mr. McKenna has greatly distinguished himself as a writer, both by the number and the merit of his literary efforts. Up to the present time he has composed and published fourteen or fifteen volumes, all of considerable value, and, in addition to this, has made constant contributions to the periodical literature of his country. He is by profession a lawyer, and has practised with some success. Mr. McKenna now occupies the position of Secretary to the Chilian Chamber of Deputies, of which the Secretary is always and necessarily a member.

He is described by those who have been most familiar with him since his late arrival in the United States as a man of extraordinary energy and activity; one who will spare no time to compass the success of any measure to which he may commit himself. He entertains a decided bias in favor of American ideas, whether in politics or in social and domestic matters, and is a sincere disciple of the go-ahead principle.

HIS ARRIVAL IN THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. McKenna came to this country last November. He brought with him influential letters of introduction, and at once obtained an entrance into the higher circles of New York society. He became a member of the Travellers' Club, to which he was introduced by E. G. Squier, Esq., of this city. Soon after his arrival he took part in the opening of the Mexican loan agency, at which Senor Romero, General Doblado, and several representatives of the United Service were present. On this occasion he made a speech on the subject of the present troubles in his native land. In fact, Mr. McKenna has lost no opportunity, since landing in New York, to serve the Chilian cause. He appeared again at the Monroe Doctrine meeting, held on January 6, and spoke as follows:—

"I offer you my sincere thanks for the flattering manner in which these resolutions on behalf of my native land have been received. Your kind sympathy and your noble applause show me that you understand aright the cause of my country. (Cheers.) I hope you will carry out those resolutions as an act of justice to a country which knows how to fight for its liberty and honor. In our land you and your people are beloved; and the mother teaches her young child to utter, with respect and love, the name first of Washington, and then the name of the greatest redeemer of mankind after our Saviour, Abraham Lincoln. (Loud cheers.) I wish to tell you, first, that justice has never been done to the republics of South America. The spirit of liberty which came over with the Puritans is as dear to the hearts of the people of South America as it is to the hearts of the people of the North. (Cheers.) The little republic of Chile has stood up for more than half a century for republican freedom, in despite of monarchical despotism, and after fifty years of almost one continuous struggle for freedom, it is now battling with the tyrant of Spain for the freedom and sacredness of its institutions. (Cheers.) Chili has been through the throes of a long and bloody struggle, and its brave and patriotic people will yet trample upon the haughty flag of Spain. (Loud cheers.) After years of battle, and of varied triumph and defeat, its people were still destined to hear the thunder of cannon upon the Rio Grande; but like the people of Peru (cheers), they will know how to defend their country and their honor. Look at that—(pointing to the American flag wreathed in the centre of the platform)—that star is to-day the emblem of Chili (loud applause), and it is the same star which shone like a beacon at the head of the mast of our little craft when it sailed in sight of the whole Spanish fleet, and obliged the proud Spaniard to strike his colors. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering). Another thing, also, I must tell you, and that is that we in Chili are bound to conquer our enemies and win our independence by ourselves (cheers), and we ask nobody to assist us. And we also have a Monroe doctrine of our own in South America. It is not the Monroe doctrine which is advocated by noble oratory, or by fiery articles in the newspapers; it is the Monroe doctrine which we mean to enforce at the point of the sword. (Loud cheering.) Chili opposed the plan of forming a tripartite protectorate upon the American continent, and in the struggle of Peru went to her assistance (cheers), and Chili has also sent gold to Mexico to assist the noble adherents of Juarez (cheers) in the same free, liberal spirit in which she had given the blood of her sons to Peru. (Cheers.) The idea of the Monroe doctrine there is the same as it is here—the idea of justice, and not simply of expediency. (Cheers.) That idea is nothing more nor less than that, as I hope to hear President Johnson say, no European power shall be permitted to erect a monarchical system among the republics of the New World. (Loud cheers.) In South America they do not look upon this question—the question of a practical working of the Monroe doctrine—as a question of boundary; they look upon it as the vital principle of the life of the nation. (Cheers.) That mighty will which created the tongue of land which connects the two continents will not allow the tyranny of the strong to oppress the weak, and you will see that my beloved native land will not do the bidding of the haughty Spaniards. (Cheers.) That same tongue of land will show the freedom of the New World to the slaves of the Old World—(cheers)—and that the march of tyranny must stop here, at the bidding of the Monroe doctrine. I believe, too, that the Monroe doctrine will ultimately be left to the arbitration of the men of the sword, and not alone to the councils of diplomacy. (Great cheering.) Senor McKenna concluded his strongly marked address amid an enthusiastic demonstration.

THE TORPEDO BOATS.

Several of the torpedo boats for the alleged fitting out of which McKenna and Rogers were arrested, are lying in the North river, one of them on the Jersey side, near the Pavonia ferry. They are both intended to deal destruction to any vessel with which they may come in contact, and it is believed that they were to have been taken on board the *Meteor*, had that vessel succeeded in getting to sea. In regard to the connection of this latest international sensation with the *Meteor*, the United States officers are very reticent, but enough has leaked out to justify us in saying that the arrest of McKenna and Rogers is a result of investigations which have been made relative to the character of the alleged Chilian privateer.

THE ALLEGED CHILIAN PRIVATEERS.

Senor McKenna's name, during the Chilian privateer excitement, appeared in connection with the *Meteor* case, and but very few of our readers who heard of the matter were aware of the fact that Senor McKenna was really the accredited political agent of the Chilian Republic. Senor McKenna states that he has been the agent of Chili in this country since last November, and that when the proper time arrives he will be fully able to prove that fact despite the despatch of the Chilian Minister at Washington contradicting the official position of Mr. McKenna. It is stated that there are guns concealed in the boilers of the *Meteor*, and that a vigilant search has not been made by the United States officers who were ordered to inspect the vessel. The *Meteor* is still in the possession of the United States authorities, and it is not likely that this last act of the Government will insure for the ill-fated vessel a speedy release.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF SENOR M'KENNA.

Senor McKenna is a man of rather prepossessing appearance, with piercing dark eyes, saturnine complexion, about six feet in height, and of very portly presence. The Ambassador is rather bald on the top of the head, although in the prime of life. He speaks English very well for a South American, is remarkably well read in American politics and history. The family of the McKennas are of Irish extraction.

TREATY BETWEEN PERU AND CHILI.

On the 5th of December, Don Domingo Santa Maria, Plenipotentiary on the part of Chili, and the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Peru, met at Santiago, in Chili, and drew up a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two Governments, binding each other to assist in breaking up the Spanish blockade of the Chilian ports, and also to resist all future aggressions on the part of the Spanish Government against either Peru or Chili, or any of the remaining South American republics.

Both Ministers were accredited from their respective Governments with plenary powers, and a treaty consisting of five articles was drawn up by the representatives of both Republics. The navies of both powers were to co-operate in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and on the thirteenth day of December the treaty was ratified by the high contracting powers at Lima. It is said that the utmost determination to resist Spanish encroachments exists among Peruvians and Chilians alike, and that the Dictator Prado, who is a very competent soldier, is about to take the field against the Spaniards.—*N. Y. World.*

—An eminent French photographer has just undertaken a new and interesting publication entitled the "Parisian Theatres." It is to be composed of a series of pictures, suited to the stereoscope, representing the principal scenes in the most successful pieces. The series commences with the *Africaine*, from which twelve complete scenes are given.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NAPOLEON AND MEXICO.

Maximilian "Must Depend on his own Resources."

PORTLAND, February 8.—The steamer *Peruvian* has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 25th ult., and via Londonderry to the 26th.

The news is unimportant.

Arrived from Philadelphia, *Ridel* at Bremen, and *Sirene* at Falmouth.

The steamers *Belgian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry January 20, and the *Brittania*, from New York, arrived at Greenock on the 25th.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a minute account of the circumstances under which Napoleon despatched Saillard on his special mission to Mexico. He was hurried to the palace, when the Emperor said he wished him to set out without delay for Mexico, with a message from him to Maximilian, that he (Napoleon) considered that he had fulfilled all the obligations imposed on him, and the time had now arrived when Maximilian must depend on his own resources, without help from the French army.

Saillard asked for credentials, but the Emperor observed that there was no necessity for any documents. All he had to do was simply to represent to Maximilian the conversation he had just had, and that would suffice. He recommended Saillard, moreover, to lose no time in setting out for Mexico, and to depart by the first steamer.

It is said the Spanish fleet in the Pacific is to be increased.

Vessels on the point of sailing for Peru have been detained in the Thames.

Satterthwaithe's circular of the evening of January 24 says:—"Since our last the chief features in American securities have been some few large transactions in 5-20 bonds, and a demand for Erie shares for shipment to New York. The general public, however, appear to be doing little or no business in these securities. On the week 5-20s have advanced almost ½, closing at 66¼@66½, notwithstanding the large shipments from New York to the continent. Illinois Central shares continue neglected at 75½. In Erie shares there has been considerable fluctuation, and at one time they were taken as high as 59, but the lower quotations received by the *City of London* seriously depressed the market, and they left off nearly 2 lower than last week, viz., at 55@56¼. Some demand for Virginia 6s caused an advance of $1. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was steady."

The Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—Cotton has declined ⅛d. on American, and ¼@⅜d. for other descriptions. The sales of the week were 58,000 bales, and on Friday 7000 bales. The market closed heavy.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet, and steady.

LONDON, January 25.—Consols, 86⅛@86⅜ 15 16; United States 5-20s, 66½; Erie Railroad shares, 55¼@55⅝; Illinois Central shares, 75½. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £39,000.

Latest by the "City of Washington."

SPEECH OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

THE SPANISH REVOLT.

MORE FENIAN TRIALS.

News from India, China, and Japan.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Alleged Motives for the Emperor's Conduct.

Paris (Jan. 22) Correspondence of London News.

That it has transpired in court circles that the Emperor Napoleon is really displeased with the Emperor Maximilian on very many points, especially on account of the bad reception given to the French Councillor of State sent to Mexico to take the finances in hand, and it is insinuated that this is one reason for the withdrawal of the French troops. The key to the imperial conduct is, however, thought to be contained in the following words, with which the Emperor supplemented the notice of the withdrawal of the French army:—"And the emotion produced in the United States by their (the soldiers') presence on Mexican soil would be appeased."

Comments of the London Times on the Emperor's Speech.

The London *Times* says the whole tenor of the Emperor Napoleon's speech convinces it that the solution of the Mexican difficulty must come from the United States. The offer involved in the Imperial address is the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico on receiving an assurance that the American Government will not impede the consolidation of the new empire. The *Times* feels confident that the American Government will be eager to accept a pacific solution of the Mexican difficulty compatible with the dignity of both nations.

Views of Count Walewski on the Situation in Mexico.

In the Corps Legislatif, on the 23d, Count Walewski took his seat as President of the Chamber. In his opening address he passed an eulogium upon his predecessor, the late Duke de Morny, and paid a tribute to the manner in which M. Schneider presided during the last session. Count Walewski also praised the spirit of moderation displayed by the Chamber, and expressed a hope that the Deputies would give him their cordial concurrence. In conclusion he declared his intention to protect the liberty of opinions conscientiously expressed. The usual official report of the state of the Empire had been communicated to the Corps Legislatif. On the subject of Mexico the report says:—"The French Government, on undertaking the expedition to Mexico, placed before it an aim to which it has rendered subordinate its conduct, and on which its decisions are still pending. We went to Mexico to obtain redress, not to proselytize for the cause of monarchy. Our soldiers are not in Mexico with the object of intervention. The Imperial Government has constantly repelled that doctrine as contrary to the fundamental principles of our rights. Mexico is at present ruled by a regular government. Anxious to fulfil the engagements it has made in respect both to the persons and properties of foreigners when the necessary arrangements are concluded with the Emperor Maximilian, we shall be so far from repudiating the results of our principles as regards intervention that we shall, on the contrary, accept them as the guiding rule for all powers; and it will then be easy to foretell the time when we shall be able to effect the return of the expeditionary army."

Depression in Mexican Securities.

The *Times* of the 23d, in its city article, says:—Mexican securities were severely depressed by the persistent symptoms that her present course of order and progress may be interrupted and the reign of anarchy re-established.

The Action of the United States in Regard to Affairs in Mexico.

The news per the *Australasian* in regard to the attitude taken by the American Government towards France on the Mexican question attracted much attention, and the gravity of the situation was generally admitted.

The London *Times* thinks the best hopes of the maintenance of peace lie in the deep feelings of friendship and sympathy which Americans have towards the French people. The *Times* says:—"The language of M. Druyn de Lhuys leads to the belief that the auxiliary corps would be recalled to Europe at once if the American Government would give a pledge that Mexico should be left to settle its own future destiny; and we hope so moderate a solution of a most embarrassing question will be accepted by President Johnson."

The Latest News.

DEPARTURE OF AN AGENT FOR MEXICO—THE TIME ARRIVED FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, January 25.—The Paris correspondence of the *Times* gives a minute account of Saillard's interview with Napoleon, and his hurried departure for Mexico. His instructions, verbal only, are to represent to Maximilian that the time has arrived for the withdrawal of the French troops.

The Revolution in Spain.

RETREAT OF PRIM TO PORTUGAL—DISTURBANCES IN VALENCIA—MADRID TRANQUIL, ETC.

A telegram from Madrid dated the 22d of January says:—"Official confirmation has been received of the intelligence that General Prim entered Portugal on Saturday last, the 20th."

Prim is stated to have delivered the horses, arms and equipments of his followers to the alcade of Cinasola, Portugal.

Disturbances had taken place at Reus and Valencia. The province of Valencia had in consequence been proclaimed in a state of siege.

Tranquillity continued to prevail at Madrid, and it was asserted that the state of siege in that city would be raised in a day or two.

It is officially announced that the insurgents had no engagement with the royal troops before entering Portugal.

The Fenians.

THE TRIALS STILL PROGRESSING—SEARCH FOR STEPHENS—MORE ARRESTS IN BELFAST, ETC.

The special commission for the trial of the Fenians continued its operations in Dublin. There were still twenty-seven cases to dispose of, and it is stated that the judges would continue their sittings, if necessary, until the last day permitted by the circuit arrangements, *i. e.*, about the 17th of February.

The Irish police were scouring the country in all directions in search of Stephens. One day the Head Centre was reported to be at Cork; another day among the wilds of Connaught. A favorite theory was that he was still in the neighborhood of Dublin, but it was currently rumored at Belfast that he had fled northward, and had been actually traced as far as Newry.

Three alleged Fenians—one of them an ex-Captain in the Federal army, Thomas Henry O'Brien, of the 88th New York Irish Volunteers, has been arrested at Belfast.

Aid for the American Freedmen.

The meeting organized by the Association of French ladies for sending help to the freed people of America, took place, as announced in the *Salle Herz*. The chair was occupied by M. Laboulaye, who, in an eloquent opening address gave a short sketch of the formation of the Society. He spoke of the French ladies as incited to take the initiative in some work by the example of their sisters in England and America, and judging from the result, he thought their *debut* was not unsuccessful. After alluding to the perfectly unsectarian character of the association, he mentioned that since its formation in April last, ten cases, containing five thousand three hundred and forty-two articles of clothing, valued at 29,969 francs, and 27,466 francs in money, had been sent by the committee, making in all 54,935 francs. Among the other speakers were the Rev. M. Grandpierre, and the Rev. M. Dhembres, pastors of the Reformed Church of France; Prince de Brogie, and M. Cochin. The last-named gentleman gave a most interesting account of the progress of emancipation in Cuba. The sale of the tickets and the collection at the close of the meeting amounted to nearly three thousand francs.

Italy.

The reported death of Gibson, the sculptor, at Rome, was unfounded. His life had been despaired of; but at latest dates he was much better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

A submarine telegraph cable was successfully laid on the 21st between Leghorn and the island of Corsica.

France is said to have tendered her good offices in the difficulty that has arisen between the Pope and Russia.

Prince Otho, third son of the King of Italy, died at Genoa on the 22d of January.

Signor Scialoja, the new Minister of Finance, made his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d. He spoke against loans and other extraordinary expedients, and proposed that the deficit of two hundred and eleven million lire should be covered by increased taxation. His predecessors proposed reductions in the expenditure amounting to thirty millions; Signor Scialoja extends to fifty-five millions.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 7.—The steamer *City of Port au Prince* arrived at the bar on the 5th, from New York. A large quantity of emptied tonnage is in port.

The Indians have not been troublesome of late on the Texas frontier.

The Texas State Convention meets on the 8th.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—The steamer *Norwich*, loaded with about four hundred bales of cotton, was burned this morning. Most of the cotton was thrown overboard and saved. The vessel was insured.

The steamer *Winchester* and ship *Edward Hyman*, from New York, arrived to-day.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The steamships *Tripoli* (not *Heela*, as before reported) and *Helvetia* have arrived from Europe. Their advices are anticipated.

The steamer *Eagle*, from Havana, has also arrived.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The steamer *Eagle* has arrived, with Havana dates of February 3. She brings no news. Business was dull, and only small lots of sugar had yet been received, and the quality was very inferior to that of former years. No. 12 sold at 8¼ reals; Muscovado, 6½@7¾ reals; Muscovado Molasses, 7½@8 reals; clayed, 6½@7 reals. Freights improving slowly; to Falmouth, England, 40@45s.; to the United States, $1@1·50 per box, and $5@5·25 per hhd. for sugar, and $3@3½ for molasses. Exchange abundant and dull at 26d. There are 210 vessels in port.

A Forged Check Detected.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—A forged check on Mitchell & Armstrong for $6330 was presented yesterday for payment at the People's Bank. The teller having doubts of its genuineness, sent a messenger to ascertain its character, but during his absence the forger decamped, leaving the check at the bank. No clue has yet been discovered to the forger.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPINIONS.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—The following opinions were read this morning:—

The Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company vs. The City of Philadelphia.—Certificate from the Court of Nisi Prius. Opinion by Thompson, J.—Judgment reversed, and judgment entered for the plaintiff for $2100, and costs, with interest from the time suit was brought.

The Court hold that the rate of dividend, which was the foundation for the city tax, was to be estimated on the amount of capital actually paid in, and not on the nominal capital, nor upon the cost of the road and equipment. The tax is to be assessed on the excess of the dividends over six per cent. It would be quite easy for a company with large nominal capital to avoid ever exceeding 6 per cent. dividends on it, while it might be double that sum on the actual capital paid up." On the question of interest on the sum unpaid, the Court hold that "as there was no evidence that the detention was other than a mistake of both parties—no wilful misrepresentation or fraud on the part of the Company to procure the officers of the city to receipt for a less sum than the law entitled the city to receive, we think in accordance with the principles of the cases cited, our learned brother should have determined the reserved question about the interest prior to suit being brought against the city."

Woolston's appeal. From the Common Pleas of Bucks county. Opinion by Thompson, J. Decree affirmed at cost of appellant.

Huck & Delp, Administrators of Charles Nace, deceased, vs. Samuel M. Hager, for use of Charles Schouley. Error to Common Pleas of Bucks county. Opinion by Thompson, J. Judgment reversed, and judgment entered in favor of the defendant in the case stated. Strong, J., dissents. Woodward, C. J., was absent.

William Hayes' Estate. McCormick's Appeal. Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county. Opinion by Agnew, J. Decree reversed, and record remitted, with directions to proceed to make distribution according to the opinion filed.

Hause vs. Hause's Administrators. Error to Common Pleas of Northumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

The Philadelphia List was then taken up and the following cases argued:—

City of Philadelphia vs. Weller. Argued by F. C. Brewster for plaintiff in error. The Court declined to hear the other side.

Kisterbock's Appeal. Certiorari to Common Pleas. Argued by James Lynd and R. McMurtrie for appellant.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong.—John Sickles and Mary Sickles his wife vs. William Kelley. This was an action to recover damages for slanderous words alleged to have been spoken by the defendant about Mrs. Sickles.

On the trial of the case this morning the defendant fully, and to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs, retracted the words he had spoken, saying that they had been uttered while he was in a state of intoxication, and not knowing what he was saying. With this statement being made the plaintiffs agreed to a withdrawal of a juror. Justice Strong directed that a judgment be entered against the defendant for costs.

Francis Logue vs. Henry C. Hart. This was an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff, by reason of the flowing into plaintiff's cellar of the filthy water from the yard of defendant's property. The defense set up was that the water that is alleged to have caused these injuries does not flow from the defendant's yard, but from the yard of plaintiff's house. On trial, John O'Byrne and E. H. McCabe for plaintiff; E. Shippen for defendant.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—John Miller plead guilty to a charge of stealing a blanket.

John Burns pleaded guilty to a charge of attempted burglary at the pawnbroker's office of Freidenburg, Seventh and Callowhill streets, a short time ago, and was sentenced to four years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Joseph Kitts was charged with robbery, committed on the person of Herman Girt, at Ninth and Poplar streets, three or four weeks ago, and taking from him money and property to the amount of $82. Girt testified that the defendant and another attacked him, forced him into the Hand in Hand Engine House, beat, and robbed him of his watch, and $10 in money. In the engine house there were altogether five men, who the prosecutor said all joined in beating him.

Charles Rodebach, one of the men who joined in the attack upon Girt, and who the latter testified took the watch, was here also put upon trial with Kitts. Rodebach denied all participation in the fight, or in the alleged robbery, but stated that the only part he took was to order the prosecutor and Kitts, who were not members of the fire company, out of the engine house. The jury convicted both defendants.

Rodebach was sentenced to four years in the Eastern Penitentiary, and Kitts to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Joseph Smith (colored) was convicted of stealing a pair of pants and vest, the property of Mr. Floyd, who keeps a clothing store. The clothing was found in Smith's possession when arrested.

Henry Gross was charged with the larceny of a pair of blankets and other articles, the property of Dorothy Burkhart. Defendant boarded with the prosecutor, and availed himself of the facilities offered to pilfer. The evidence was not complete and the jury acquitted.

William Johnson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Andrew Moore pleaded guilty to the larceny of a coat, the property of John Bowles.

George Philips pleaded guilty to the larceny of clothing, the property of J. S. Mason.

Both parties boarded at the Rising Sun Hotel, where Philips stole the clothing, which he sold at a second-hand clothing store.

John Moore was charged with stealing a watch, the property of Charles Thomas. He stole the watch and sold it where it was recovered. Verdict guilty.

Margaret McGinnis was convicted of stealing the shawl from the Station House, Fourth and Cherry streets.

Mary Kitchen was charged with the larceny of a number of pairs of pants, the property of Bloomingdale, Ryan & Co., clothiers. The pants were taken out to make up, and were not returned. Verdict, guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Silberling & Zoellin vs. The Kanawha and Bridge Run Oil Company, of Western Virginia. This was an action on a promissory note alleged to have been issued by the defendants to the order of Solomon & Myers, and by them endorsed to the plaintiffs. The defense attempted to be set up was that the note was given without authority. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1530.22. Vansant for plaintiffs; Diehl for defendants.

Horatio N. Burroughs, William P. Orbison, and William Norris, Jr., vs. Robert Hare Powell.—This was an action to recover on a coal lease for coal which, it is alleged, the defendant was to mine and ship to plaintiffs. On trial. Jenkin for plaintiffs; McMurtrie for defendant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, February 8, 1866.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent.; prime commercial paper is scarce, and ranges at from 7½ to 9 per cent. per annum. Stocks continue dull and unsettled, with one or two exceptions. Government bonds are rather firmer; old 5-20s sold at 103½; new do., at 102½; 6s of 1881 at 103½@104, an advance of ½; 7·30s at 106½; small, 10·40s at 97½, and large do. at 94½. State and City loans are without change; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86, and new City 6s at 92½.

Railroad shares continue irregular. Reading sold at 49@49½, the former rate a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Catawissa preferred at 34½@34½, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, no change; Minehill at 54½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 60½; 31½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 23½ for Catawissa common; 29½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares are firmly held. Second and Third sold at 72½; and Hestonville at 35½@36. 34 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 12 for Ridge Avenue; and 23 for Union.

Canal shares are less active. Delaware Division sold at 35½, an advance of ½. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 20 for preferred ditto; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; and 13 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand. Mechanics' sold at 28½; 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 121½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 51½ for Commercial; 91 for Northern Liberties; 102 for Southwark; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 30½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 61 for City; 54 for Commonwealth; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 15½; Mingo at 2; and Min eral at ½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$100 U S 6s 81 reg.	103½	100 sh	Cata pf	s5	34½
$100 U S 10-40s	97½	100 sh	do	b30	34½
$5000 do	94½	100 sh	do	b5	34½
$540 Pa 5s trans	86	100 sh	do	b5	34½
$1000 City 6s new	92½	100 sh	do	b5	34½
$600 do	92½	100 sh	do	b30	34½
$2.0 do	92½	100 sh	do	b30	34½
$500 Sch Nav Loan	83	100 sh	do	b30	34½
$1000 U S 7·30s July '99	99½	100 sh	do	b30	34½
$1.00 N Penn R 6s	88½	100 sh	do	s5	34½
$3000 Un Can 6s	28	50 sh	Minehill		54½
$1000 U S 5-20s 62	103½	41 sh	Lehigh Val		60½
$1000 do	103½	100 sh	Hest'v'e R		35½
100 sh Read	s5wn 49½	100 sh	do		35½
100 sh do	b60 49½	200 sh	do	b30	33½
100 sh do	s5.4 3-16	100 sh	do		35½
16 sh 2d & 3d	72½	40 sh	Mech Bank		28½
100 sh Ocean	s5. 15½	100 sh	N Y & Mid		7½
500 sh Mingo	b30. 2	100 sh	do		7½
11 sh Penna R	55½	300 sh	Green Min		4
12 sh do	55½	300 sh	do		4
12 sh do	55½	100 sh	Clinton	1	3-16
5 sh do	55½				

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Watson, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

$400 U S 5-20s 62	102½	100 sh	Maple Sh	s10.4	45
100 sh Mingo	2	300 sh	do	s30wn	4½
300 sh do	2	100 sh	St Nich Oil		½
100 sh do	2	200 sh	do		35
100 sh do	2	500 sh	Am Gum Pf	2d	1
100 sh do	b30 2	100 sh	Ph& Ca R		½
100 sh Keystone	b5 60	600 sh	do		½

HARPER, DUANEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139½	140
American Silver, 5s and 1s	134	138
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	130	131
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139½	12 M.	139½
11 A. M.	139½	1 P. M.	140

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The supply of money in the open market is more than equal to the demand from the stock brokers this week, at 5@6 per cent. on call, and for prime paper there is a good inquiry from money-lenders at 7@8 per cent. The classification of names, however, is very strict, and the second-choice bills are not in much favor, even at higher rates of interest. The banks are employing a portion of their means in buying United States compound legal-tender notes, on which they not only draw a good interest, but can count the notes as part of their 25 per cent. reserve of lawful money to circulation and deposits. The 1864 notes rate from 7½@8 per cent. premium on their face value for June, to 5 per cent. premium for December; the 1865 notes, 101½@103, according to date."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, February 8.—There is less inquiry for Cloverseed, but prices are unchanged; lots of 300 bushels fair and choice sold at $7·50@8·12½. 100 bags Timothy were disposed of at $4·25. The demand for Flaxseed has fallen off; small sales at $3·10@3·15 ₱ bushel.

There is but little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is steady at $32·50 ₱ ton.

The Flour Market continues greatly depressed, and low grades can only be disposed at ruinously low quotations. There is no shipping demand, and the sales are confined to small lots for the supply of the home consumers at $7@7·50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $8@8·50 for extras; $8@9 for Northwest extra family; $9@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do; and at higher figures for fancy lots. Rye Flour is dull at $4·75@5; and Corn Meal at $4.

The offerings of prime Wheat are small and it commands full rates, but interior is very dull; sales of fair and prime red at $2·15@2·25 per bushel, and 1500 bushels choice on terms kept secret; white ranges from $2·25 to $2·60. Rye is dull at 90@92c. Corn is very quiet; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 73@74c. Oats are unchanged; 4500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 45c. A sale of 2000 bushels Malt at $1·28.

Whisky is very quiet; sales of refilled and Pennsylvania barrels at $2·24@2·25, and Ohio at $2·27.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Cotton is drooping; sales of 1800 bales; middlings 46@47. Sugar 14½@15; for fair to fully fair. Flour—Superfine, $8 60@9. Sterling Exchange 14; New York checks par.

GALVESTON, February 7.—Cotton—Middlings 31 for gold. Freights to New York 1 cent by sail; 1¼ by steamer; to Liverpool ¾@¾d.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Your Bull and My Ox.

From the Tribune.

Mr. John O'Mahony, Head Centre of the American branch of the Irish republic (we mean *one* of the Head Centres, for we shall keep out of the Fenian fight if we can), has issued a manifesto, declaring that British Government spies (detectives) are dogging the footsteps of the Fenians of our city. He says:—

"It is a fact as startling as it is disgraceful, that spies, acting under the direction of a foreign Government, prowl about our streets, and, even under the statue of Washington, hatch conspiracy against citizens of the republic," etc. etc.

This, of course, is the way the matter looks in the eyes of the Head Centre; but not exactly so in ours. We trust our Government will maintain the strictest neutrality in the war now opening between the Fenians and the British, and that whatever privileges are accorded to one belligerent will be extended also to the other. And as the Head Centre and his brethren are allowed to "hatch conspiracy" here, why not their enemies? We cannot imagine. In fact, the Head Centre's indignation reminds us of an anecdote told in Congress by a Western member, of a fellow who was gambling on a Mississippi steamboat, and had slipped three aces into his boot to await the time of need. The time came; when, drawing on his reserve, he found that other and insignificant cards had been roguishly substituted for his winning ones. "I won't play any more," he exclaimed, in fierce indignation, "there's cheating around this board, by George!"

Tax on Government Bonds—Sinking Fund and Inequalities of the Present System.

From the Herald.

We have received the report of one of the members of the special Revenue Commission, which has been sent into Congress, recommending the establishment of a sinking fund for the payment of the national debt. It is proposed to raise a fund for this purpose by levying a tax of one per cent. upon the par value of the United States bonds. In presenting this scheme for the consideration of Congress the amount and character of our national debt is reviewed, together with the amount of interest and a comparison of its value in gold and currency. It is also claimed that the laws of Congress exempting Government bonds from taxation only apply to State and municipal taxes, and that the provisions of those laws do not in the least preclude Congress from providing for a tax on all bonds issued under authority of that body. There is no doubt but that this is the correct interpretation of the law; in fact, Congress has already established a precedent by requiring the payment of a specified amount on the income received from these bonds.

The Commissioner also reviews the resources of the country, and its capacity to bear the enormous burdens placed upon it by our late struggle for existence. The real and personal property of the country is estimated to be, inclusive of the national securities, eighteen thousand millions of dollars, or upwards of fifteen thousand millions, exclusive of those bonds. With this amount of wealth as a basis for raising a revenue, the argument is deduced that it is necessary that there should be an equality in levying the tax to meet the obligations of the Government, or a privileged class will spring up which will endanger the very existence of our republican institutions. All classes of property, with the exception of United States bonds, are now called upon to pay their portion of State and local taxes.

This class of taxes has become quite heavy, and increased at an alarming rate during the war. If, then, the United States bonds are exempt from local taxation, there seems to be no just reason why they should not contribute towards the final payment of the debt of which they are a part. The testimony in favor of that policy of a number of capitalists, bondholders, and bankers is given in full, which is one of the most interesting portions of the report. The facts thus presented are worthy of the candid consideration of Congress, and the present is the favorable period to take action in the matter. The change which is now going on in the commercial and business interests of the country requires a modification of the Internal Revenue laws in order that they may be adapted to this new order of things. This is necessary to prevent irritation and jealousy of interests all over the land. There is, therefore, no better time to readjust the whole question of taxation, and arrange it so that the burden will fall on all alike, than the present.

The evils of inequality in the apportionment of taxes, and the danger which threatens us in exempting one class of capital from all taxation, is very clearly depicted in this report. The power which monopolies will obtain in the political affairs of the country, as well as the direct tendency to revolution on the one hand, or the establishment of a privileged class, which will reduce the laboring portion of the community to mere slaves, is shown to be the logical result of exempting any particular kind of property from the burden of our debt. There is no telling the evils that may be forced upon us unless a timely remedy is applied.

Whether the system recommended by Mr. Hayes on behalf of the Revenue Commission, and his bill for its practical application, is the best plan that can be devised to prevent this evil, we leave it for Congress to determine. But it must be apparent to every observing mind that some important change in our revenue system must be made either in the laws or their application, or both. The public will not long submit to a system under which one-third of the tax is never paid, nor will they rest contented when they come to realize that Wall street speculators and other capitalists can go to Washington and get themselves relieved from the payment of their portion of the tax, as is now the case. We have heretofore shown how the brokers have managed to secure an order preventing the enforcement of the revenue laws on their business, but that is not the only instance of special intercession and success of moneyed men and corporations. The danger which Mr. Hayes sees in the distance in regard to monopolies is already upon us.

There is a striking illustration of this fact in the action of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn. This company has managed to evade the payment of its just tax, and, by sending its counsel to Congress, is now staving off the enforcement of the law, and thus depriving the Government of thirty thousand dollars of revenue now over due. If one company can do this, how long will it be before every organization of the kind in the country will secure the same thing, and thus place the whole burden of our taxes upon the middle classes and the industrial interests.

The revenue law of 1865 requires that any person, firm, company, or corporation owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad, ferry, toll-bridge, or road, shall pay a tax of three per cent. on the gross receipts. The Union Ferry Company undertook to evade this tax, and the question was brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, who at once decided that the aforesaid corporation could not escape it, and that the law must be enforced. All of a sudden the managers of that Company resorted to the dodge of the payment of a few dollars as a tonnage tax, which they claimed they could elect to do, under the Revenue law, and thus managed to get rid of the just tax. This in turn was decided against them, but by some hocus pocus arrangement they have managed to obtain an order from some source, countermanding all this, the same as the brokers have done.

The result is that this Company alone has pocketed thirty thousand dollars which belong to the Government, and which the laborer and artisan will be compelled to pay unless the Government officials do their duty. There may be numerous other instances of this same kind, but these are sufficient to raise the alarm, and show that the dangers that Mr. Hayes depicts in his report are not visionary, but an actual living reality at the present time. But, then, what is the use of laws if they are not to be enforced? The best of laws and the most carefully framed provisions will amount to nothing under this system of application.

We can assure both Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury that all their efforts to meet the nation's obligations will be fruitless if this is the system which is to be practised. The danger is no trivial one; but it will as surely lead to a repudiation party as night follows day, unless this evil is remedied. The great mass of the people, who pay their portion of the tax, and thus deprive themselves of many luxuries, will not long remain silent when they see Wall street speculators and rich corporations evading their portion of the tax through special intervention at Washington. It is an injustice to the honest tax payer greater than human nature will be willing to bear.

Andrew Jackson—Andrew Johnson.

From the World.

The most interesting letter received by the Tammany Society, on the occasion of its semi-centennial celebration of the Battle of New Orleans, was not published with the proceedings of the dinner. We are now permitted to print the letter of President Johnson in response to the invitation sent to him. To render its significance more apparent, we give also the form of invitation to which it was a reply:—

SEMI CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order.—"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."—TAMMANY HALL, New York, December 18, 1865.—SIR:—The ancient Society of Tammany, in pursuance of its time-honored customs, will celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, by a grand dinner at Tammany Hall, on Monday, January 8, 1866, at 6 o'clock P. M. Since the establishment of the society in 1789, it has commemorated those events in the history of our country which animate the patriotism of our people and strengthen their devotion to our glorious Union; and among these none was more conspicuous or important than the great victory which saved our south-western frontier from butchery and plunder, and closed the war of 1812 in a blaze of glory.

The recent and civil strife has given rise to celebrations in the opposite sections of our Union, which are designed to commemorate the victories of brethren over brethren. It is with unfeigned joy that the Tammany Society hail the advent of a season when they can recur to an event which no achievements in our subsequent history can ever dim, and which reunited brethren, in every portion of our glorious republic, can celebrate with equal pride and gratification. It is in this spirit, and with a promise of a cordial welcome, that the Sons of Tammany invite you to their semi-centennial celebration of the great victory of a Southern hero, who filled the world with the fame of American valor, and devoted his subsequent life to the establishment and security of constitutional liberty.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

John T. Hoffman, Elijah F. Purdy, John Van Buren, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Mathew T. Brennan, Anthony L. Robertson, Daniel D. Vinn, Edwards Pierrepont, James T. Brady, William M. Tweed, Stephen Cambreling, August Belmont, Samuel J. Tilden Charles W. Cornell, William deMurray, John Kelly, Douglas Taylor, Isaac Bell, John E. Burrill, John J. Bradley, Richard O'Gorman, Daniel E. Delavan, Charles P. Daly, Oswald Ottendorfer, Peter B. Sweeny, Emanuel B. Hart, George W. McLean, James B. Nicholson, John E. Develin, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John R. Briges, Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Chairman.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Secretary.

President Johnson's letter declining the invitation will command general attention:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2 1866.—SIR:—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt, from the Ancient Society of Tammany, of an invitation to attend their semi-centennial celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. It would afford me sincere gratification to join you in commemorating the eminent services of the hero of that great victory, who, in field and in council ever signalized his devotion to the Union of the States, and won for himself enduring national renown. My engagements, however, will not permit me to be present, and I regret this the more as the occasion is in honor of an event to which, as you justly remark, reunited brethren in every portion of the republic can recur with equal gratification and pride.

The inspirations derived from the contemplation of common trials, common victories, and national traditions, sacredly cherished by every American, cannot fail to exert an important influence in healing the irritations of sectional wounds, and strengthening the feeling of devotion to the Federal Union, the maintenance and preservation of which, in all its dignity and purity, was the sole aim of the intrepid and incorruptible patriot, Andrew Jackson.

With great respect, sincerely yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hon. John Van Buren, Chairman, etc etc, New York City.

We commend this noble effusion of sterling patriotism to the meditation of the political new-lights who have discovered that the true glory of this country dawned during the late war, and that our former boasts and achievements deserve to be treated with contemptuous scorn. According to these illuminated patriots, the greatness of the American Republic dates from the first of January, 1863, when Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation. The restoration of such a state of things as existed under Washington, under Jefferson, under Jackson, would be regarded by them as national degradation, under the insupportable shame of which they would "look about them to find dishonorable graves."

President Johnson does not seem to share the views of these political Don Quixotes. One might suppose from his letter, that he thinks the career of his country for seventy years after the adoption of the Constitution was a career of greatness; that the pride of our statesmen, the exultation of our people, and the admiration of liberal minds in all foreign countries, had some reasonable foundation, which it need not discredit a man's judgment to acknowledge. From the way he writes, we should not be surprised to find that he thinks the inheritance transmitted to us by our fathers is quite as valuable as any additions we, of this era of light, are likely to make to it; and that if, in imitation of the damsels in the Greek fable, we cut up our country and boil her in a political caldron with herbs and incantations, in the hope of rendering her more fair, we may be unable, at the conclusion of the experiment, to restore the to her disjoined members.

To what a wonderful height of moral elevation must our present statesmen—our Sumners, Stevenses, and the rest—have grown, to be able to look down with pitying contempt on what was, for seventy years, the admiration and envy of the world! How unfortunate for the mental growth of Andrew Johnson that he keeps such a stubborn hold of the prejudices he imbibed in that unfortunate era when we were afflicted with the habeas corpus, but had no Freedmen's Bureau! Now that we have grown so virtuous and enlightened as to regard those seventy years as a period of national disgrace, its political saints ought, of course, to stop out of the calendar, especially those who, like Jackson, had so little philanthropy as to value the equal association of the North and the South in its public councils.

With such names on the Southern side as Washington, our most illustrious patriot; Jefferson, the most forecasting of our statesmen; Marshall, the greatest of our jurists; Madison, the wise expounder of the Constitution; with Clay, Jackson, and so many more, it is only by defacing and befouling the memory of those seventy years of what was once considered glory, that the claims of the South to better treatment than we are giving her can be so scornfully set at naught. It is perhaps owing to the fact that Andrew Johnson is a benighted Southerner, like the rest of them, that he is so slow to perceive that true statesmanship did not commence till it was discovered that the Union is not worth restoring, and consists in efforts to keep it dismembered.

—In Milan there lately died Marchese Visconti Almi, formerly director of the Imperial Theatre and privy councillor to the Emperor of Austria. He was the last descendant of the family of Visconti, which once reigned in the duchy of Milan. Among his personal effects were found two sceptres.

ABOUT BIRDS.

A Skeleton of the Dodo Discovered—Rare Birds Found in Australia and England.

A DODO.

It appears from a circumstantial narrative given by a journal published in the Mauritius—the *Mauritius Commercial Gazette*—that a property owner in that island is the happy possessor of a skeleton of the dodo found upon his own estate. We copy the story:—

"Mr. Gaston de Bissy recently caused to be dug from a marsh on his property, known as 'La mare aux Songes,' the alluvium contained in it, to use as manure. After digging two or three feet the men came in contact with bones of tortoises and deer, the former in vast numbers. As soon as Mr. Clark heard of this, he went to Mr. de Bissy and stated to him what had long been his opinion as to the position in which dodo's bones might be found, requesting him to give orders to the diggers to lay by whatever bones they might turn up. Mr. de Bissy at once ordered that Mr. Clark's request should be fulfilled. Mr. Clark visited the estate many times, but without obtaining any satisfactory intelligence. He at length engaged two men to enter the dark-colored water, about three feet deep, and feel in the soft mud at the bottom with their feet.

"In a short time he had the inexpressible satisfaction of finding a broken tarsus, an entire tibia, and part of another. He at once commenced operations in earnest, and has been fortunate enough to find every important bone of that remarkable bird, so that an experienced person can well build a dodo from these remains, the toes being the only parts wanting. The skull of this bird was of amazing thickness, and the cerebral cavity very small. The beak is of great strength and solidity, as are the condyles of the lower mandible. Some of the cervical vertebræ are more than two inches in diameter, and of very elaborate structure. The sternum—of which the form shows a strong resemblance to that of the pigeon tribe—in some specimens is more than five inches wide and seven long. The keel is a quarter of an inch thick, and about an inch deep in the deepest part, which is at the centre; and the sternum is there three quarters of inch in thickness, but it thins off to a sharp edge at the margin. The humerus is less than four inches in length, and the shaft only about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and the ulna under three inches, and less than a quarter of an inch in thickness. Some lemurs are nearly seven inches long and more than an inch in diameter, and tibiæ nine inches long, and the upper condyles two inches in diameter. The tarsometatarsi are of a very solid bone, and have been found in greater numbers than any others. They are about the length of those of a good sized turkey, but more than twice the thickness. The vertebræ are very strong, and show that the spinal cord was fully double the size of that of the turkey.

"Mr. Clark deposited the first specimens of dodo's bones he obtained in the museum at the Royal College, as well as those of the flamingo, the existence of which in Mauritius was remembered by the parents of persons now living. He has also sent a complete set of dodo's bones to Professor Owen, for the British Museum."

PROFESSOR OWEN ON THE DODO.

At the last meeting of the Zoological Society in London, Professor Owen read a paper on the dodo, which, he said, was one of the curiosities of natural history, on account of its entire extinction and the paucity of its remains. Till a very short time ago nothing but a very few fragments of its bones, and those scattered over several museums, were known to exist. In 1863, however, Mr. Owen, having been introduced by Miss Burdett Coutts to the Bishop of Mauritius, endeavored to interest the right reverend prelate in a search for further relics of the dodo in his diocese; and in November last he received from his lordship a letter, accompanying a collection which had been discovered by Mr. George Clarke, master of the Government school in the island, and an ardent naturalist. These comprised no fewer than a hundred bones and fragments of bones, which had apparently belonged to four or five individuals, somewhat differing from each other in size. The dodo was undoubtedly a pigeon, but it was flightless, and its structure was modified in conformity with this circumstance. It was somewhat larger than a turkey-cock, and Mr. Clarke's discoveries completely authenticate the well-known portrait of it in the British Museum. It was addicted in some measure to animal food, and it was doubtless this fact that made its flesh less palatable to the Dutch settlers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries than they found that of its *voiant congenus*. A writer, quoted by Sir Thomas Brown, reports that he saw a specimen exhibited in a raree show, and he adds that its keeper pointed out to him a heap of pebbles, some of which were as large as nutmegs, and which he said the creature ate. It may be further observed "in this connection" that the extreme smallness of the dodo's brain fully entitled it to its distinguished epithet of "inept." Mr. Owen also described a bone of a large parrot which had been sent home by Mr. Clarke. The species was probably now extinct, but further remains would no doubt ere long be received, and would determine the bird's subgeneric position.

These discoveries and learned disquisitions justify the faith expressed in the old rhymes:—

"What! disbelieve the Dodo!
The like was never heard!
Deprive the face of nature
Of such a wondrous bird?
I always loved the Dodo;
When, quite a little boy,
I saw it in my 'Goldsmith,'
My heart beat high with joy!"

A NEW BIRD IN AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne paper states that a very remarkable bird was killed a short time ago at Allensford, Australia. It had the neck of a heron, short thick legs, was web-footed like a duck, portions of its coat like a seal, and wings like a seagull, but of great length. It is supposed that the bird is a plotus—a species of darter—but is seldom seen on that coast.

A RARE BIRD IN ENGLAND.

An English provincial paper (the West Sussex *Gazette*) says, that as a young man named Collins was wheeling a barrow in a lane in Rogate, in December last, loaded with flesh for dogs, a large bird alighted on the flesh and began rapidly to make a meal from it. The young man stepped back to the roadside and took a long piece of string from his pocket with which to form a noose. The bird had flown a short distance during this operation. Two sticks were placed on the flesh and the noose laid on them. With the end of the string in in his hand, he stood back three or four yards; the bird soon came back, and stepping into the noose was easily captured. It was kept several days alive, but from being confined in so small a place its feathers became worn. The bird was presented to Mr. A. E. Knox, the author of "Ornithological Rambles in Sussex," and this gentleman has supplied the following description:—"It is the only adult specimen of the Pamarine skua I have ever met with in Sussex, the breast being of a dirty white instead of the usual mottled brown, which is characteristic of the immature bird, and the tail long, until it was injured by confinement. The scientific name of the bird is lestris pomarinus. The first example ever noticed in England was killed at Brighton, and was mentioned in the catalogue of Mr. Bullock's collection, which was sold in the year 1819."

SMUGGLING ON THE FLORIDA COAST.—The Commissioner of Customs at Washington on Saturday received intelligence from an agent of the Treasury Department stationed on the coast of Florida, to the effect that the smugglers are very active in that locality. The agent, during the war, was in the navy, and on blockade duty along that coast, and he states that most of the vessels now engaged in the smuggling business were blockade-runners. Recently a vessel was overhauled at Key West by the collector at that point, which was found to be heavily laden with imported goods, on which the duty had not been paid, and the collector compelled the master to pay duties on the cargo, amounting in the aggregate to $2300. The Commissioner has sent down another officer, who was on blockade duty on that coast during the war, with a view to assist in bringing some of these offenders to justice.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, dimness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, Heatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive system.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. A most innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment of others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeny, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

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Also, the celebrated
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ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
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A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

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GOFFERING MACHINES.
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT,
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THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA January 3, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE hours exposed to intense heat, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.
(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by
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Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.
Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 29 1m

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
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TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

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EXTRA FIN DU JAPON,
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED,
Put up originally for the French Market.
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FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
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GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
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TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
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Work sent to any part of the United States.
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,
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Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 13m

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE "DYING SOLDIER."—We acknowledge the receipt of $5 from "Country," for the "Dying Soldier," which, with sums previously received, make a total of $55.

NEW PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATIONS.—The Legislature of our State have now before them two bills which are of interest to our citizens. The one is for the establishment of an association which will have for its object the preparing of innocent and attractive amusements under the auspices of the very best of our citizens, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the support of the widows and orphans of those who have been maimed so seriously that they are unable to make a living for their families. No one can object to this good work, and we have no doubt that the bill will pass, and the Amateurs' Drawing-Room Association become one of our city institutions. If properly conducted it will be the source of immense good. The following is the act of incorporation:—

An Act to Incorporate the Amateurs' Drawing Room Association of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That George Trott, William Camac, Constant Guillou, Leonard Koecker, Daniel Dougherty, Kirk Wells, William Horstmann, Sigmond Horstmann, Clement B. Barclay, Adolph E. Borie, E. H. Trotter, C. H. Trotter, George Trotter, Theodore Frothingham, William M. Smith, C. N. Beach, Theodore Cuyler, Adam Everly, Junior, George F. Tyler, Barton H. Jenks, Robert Clarkson, J. Gillingham Fell, M. H. Messchert, T. A. Scott, C. H. Muirheid, Charles Gibson, and their associates and successors, be and they are hereby created a body politic, by the name, style, and title of the Amateurs' Drawing room Association, and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, impleading and being impleaded in any court of record and elsewhere, having a common seal, receiving and acquiring in its corporate name personal and mixed property, and such real estate in the city of Philadelphia as it may deem expedient for the purposes of the association, and devising, renting and selling, granting and conveying away the same.

Section 2. The object of organizing the said association is, by means of lectures, concerts, dramatic and other representations and amusements, to realize moneys to be devoted, after defraying expenses, to the comfort, support, and maintenance of widows, orphans, the sick, the wounded, or the destitute; and it shall and may be lawful for it to make all needful by-laws, rules, and regulations not contrary to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, or the provisions of this act, and to have and exercise all such rights, privileges, and immunities as may be reasonably necessary for the purposes of the corporation hereby constituted.

Section 3. That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed fifty shares, of the par value of five hundred dollars each.

The other act is more of a business nature, and will meet a want that has long been felt by those who have valuables to store away during the temporary absence of families during the summer season, and other occasions. The act, which we give entire, will explain itself:—

An Act to Incorporate the Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Charles Macalester, Alexander Henry, John Welsh, Adolph Borie, Charles Borie, George Trott, Matthew W. Baldwin, Isaac Lea, Samuel R. Shipley, Alfred Stille, George A. Wood, Joseph B. Townsend, George M. Troutman, Charles Wheeler, William C. Kent, James W. Hazlehurst, Richard Meade Bache, and their associates, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued in any court whatsoever.

Section 2. The corporation hereby created shall have power to receive upon deposit for safe-keeping, jewelry, plate, stocks, bonds, and valuables of every kind, upon terms to be prescribed in the by-laws of the corporation.

Section 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each, and the persons above named as corporators, and their associates, shall be commissioners whose duty it shall be (on such day and in such place in the City of Philadelphia as they, or a majority of them, shall appoint, giving at least fourteen days' notice thereof in two or more newspapers published in said city), to open books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, and to keep the same open until the whole of said stock shall have been taken up, and the said corporation shall not commence business until one-half of said capital shall have been subscribed and paid in.

Section 4. The corporate powers of the corporation shall be exercised by a board of directors, and the persons above named as corporators, and their associates, shall elect nine of their number to serve as directors for one year, or until others are elected.

Section 5. All elections for directors shall be by ballot, and every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by him; the persons having a majority of votes shall be directors, and in case two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes, then the directors who shall have been duly elected shall by ballot determine which of said persons shall be director or directors; but no person shall be eligible to directorship who is not a stockholder to the amount of at least twenty shares.

Section 6. The directors shall, from time to time, require the stockholders respectively to pay subscriptions on their shares at such periods and in such amounts as the directors may think proper, under the penalty for non-compliance with such requisition of forfeiting to the company the said shares and all previous payments thereon.

Section 7. Public notice of the above-mentioned requisition shall be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in one or more of the newspapers of Philadelphia. Such publication shall be deemed sufficient notification to each stockholder and held to constitute a sufficient demand on him to pay his dues, and in case of his non-compliance therewith, to work the forfeiture mentioned in the preceding section.

Section 8. The said corporation shall be entitled to purchase and hold such real estate as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on their business, and may mortgage the same in whole or in part for the purchase money thereof, and for erecting thereon the necessary improvements.

Section 9. The directors shall elect one of their number president, and shall provide for the election of such other officers of the corporation as they may deem necessary.

Section 10. The said corporation, whenever by a vote of the majority of stockholders it may be judged expedient to increase the capital stock, may from time to time do so until the same amounts to five hundred thousand dollars; the by-laws shall provide for the transfer of stock.

Section 11. At the end of the first year after the company goes into operation a dividend payable from the net earnings of the corporation shall be declared, and afterwards dividends payable in the same manner shall be declared half-yearly.

Section 12. The company shall pay into the treasury of the State, in four equal annual instalments, commencing one year after it goes into operation, a tax of one half of one per centum on its capital stock, and at the same rate upon any subsequent increase thereof, and shall also pay such taxes on dividends as are or may be provided by law.

Section 13. It shall not be lawful for the corporation hereby created to loan or advance money upon property deposited with it for safe keeping.

Section 14. Nothing herein contained shall be construed into conferring upon the corporation hereby created the power of transacting any other business than that specified in the second section of this act.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—The troubles in Munich do not seem to be lessened by the banishment of the composer Wagner. The young king is singularly unpopular.

—The British Government will probably create a Minister of the Fine Arts, in charge of the British Museum contents, the National Gallery of Paintings, and the Museum at Kensington. The Earl of Granville is talked of for the new office.

—Professor George F. Day, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, will enter on the duties of the professorship which he has accepted in the Yale Theological Seminary, in the course of the coming spring.

—It is reported in England that Mr. Lavard has resigned his place in the Government as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Russell, it is believed, expressed his reluctance to accept the tendered resignation, and it was proposed to make Mr. Lavard a member of the Privy Council; but the proffered distinction was declined.

—Count d'Alcantara and the Marquis Dorizdot have been sent from Brussels to Vera Cruz with an authentic copy of the will of the late King Leopold, and of the codicils which concern the wife of Maximilian. She inherits 25,000,000f. (equivalent to $5,000 000), but of this sum she has only a life use, the King having settled it in such a manner that she cannot touch the principal.

—The editor of the Louisville *Journal*, alluding to a recent interview with the President, says:—"We expected to find the President weary and worn and haggard. Never were we more mistaken. He was in the finest and most vigorous health, his face as fresh as in earliest manhood, ere the 'storms of state' beat upon him, and as calm and serene and cheerful as if only the responsibilities of a private citizen rested upon him. It would have been evident to any one, seeing him as we saw him, that he is a firm, resolute, self-poised man, confident, but not vainly or arrogantly confident, in his own strength, and as immovable as a rock or mountain in his own deep and fixed purposes. His will is like his frame, and that is of iron.

—Among the sports in Australia is that of hunting the emu. A few months ago, as a Sydney paper tells us, as Mr. Davison, of the Black Range, was riding into town, he fell in with an emu at Belle Vale, and gave it chase. The bird, which was an old stager, and fully six feet high, took in the direction of the town, and its pursuer was in the hopes of being able to drive it in alive; but on coming to the fences, many of which intervene between Belle Vale and Yass, the bird succeeded in making back for the bush, still hotly pursued. Fortunately, Mr. Davision was on a staunch cob, that kept well up to the game, and after a chase of between seven and eight miles the emu became fairly exhausted, and an easy prey to its pursuer.

—A strange story is told of two sisters at Berlin, Prussia. About three years ago one of these young ladies was engaged to be married, but on the bridal morning became so ill that she could not possibly go to church. The bridegroom was a desirable one, and he was a wish who, it seems, had not easily been hooked. There was, therefore, great danger in delay, so instead of postponing the marriage, the second sister, covering herself in a long veil, personated the first, and duly went through the ceremony. The moment it was over she transferred the bridal dress and ornaments over to her sister, who was thus considered to have all proper claim to this husband she married by proxy. It is only recently that a discovery has been made of the real facts, and proceedings are about to be taken, not only in the civil but also in the criminal courts of Berlin.

—A curious divorce case is about to be tried in Switzerland. A Swiss peasant, named Taponier, a native of the village of Lancy, being endowed with agreeable manners and a fine person, and having obtained a better education than is usual with persons in that rank of life, sought to improve his social position. For a time he had to be content with a precarious livelihood as a member of an itinerant circus. In this humble capacity he made the acquaintance of a Madlle Montessant, who undertook to find him an heiress, in consideration of receiving a certain percentage on the dowry. Taponier, self-ennobled by the title of Baron de Lancy, was accordingly introduced to Madlle Fleury, a young French lady, possessed of a handsome fortune, and, in due time, their marriage was celebrated. Unfortunately, the *paysan gentilhomme* did not recognize the obligations of *noblesse*, but squandered his wife's fortune in riotous living, nor was he even faithful to his marriage vows. Madame Taponier, having acquired only too many proofs of his infidelity, has instituted an action for divorce before the Court of Geneva. A commission has accordingly been appointed to examine the accused, who happens to be locked up in the prison at Mazas on charges of fraud, breach of trust, and swindling in general.

A REMARKABLE EXHUMATION—DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF CANUTE'S DAUGHTER.—The following bit of antiquarian news is from the West Sussex (England) *Gazette*, of a recent date:—"The most interesting archæological discovery which has ever been made in this neighborhood took place in the church of Bosham a few days since. In continuing the restoration of this beautiful specimen of Saxon architecture, some excavations were made in order to lay bare the bases of the columns supporting the chancel, and which are on a much lower level than those of the arcade separating the nave from the aisles. In laying bare these bases, it was thought advisable to extend the excavations a little, for it was just in front of this arch that tradition has uniformly stated that the youthful daughter of the Danish King Canute was buried. Just below the level of the old floor a slab of stone was discovered. Carefully the excavation was carried on, and soon it was found, as had been already conjectured, that this stone covered a small stone coffin. Every care was taken, and the coffin was afterwards opened in the presence of the Rev. Henry Mitchell, F. S. A., the Vicar of Bosham, his son Henry, Mr. C. Sturges Jones, Surgeon of Chichester, and Mr. Edgar J. Varley, an artist of some note. As soon as the lid—which was seven inches thick—was raised, the form of the child could be distinctly seen. The figure was three feet nine inches in height, so that probably the child was not more than five years old. The hand had been placed by the side of the body; the bones, although reduced to a white dust, could be very clearly traced. The inside measurement of the coffin was four feet three inches by fourteen and one-half inches in width at the breast, thirteen inches at the head, and ten inches at the foot. No jewelry or anything of the sort was found; probably the child was too young to be buried with any personal ornaments about her. This extraordinary discovery fully confirms the tradition that this was the daughter of Canute, the form and plainness of the coffin furnishing additional proof."

EXTRAORDINARY NOVEMBER HEAT IN AUSTRALIA.—Australian papers make mention of sudden and intense heat in the middle of November, affecting the health of very many persons. The Melbourne *Age* says that at Beechworth several animals, principally cats and dogs, died of sunstroke. On the 21st the thermometer at Adelaide reached 113·5 deg. in the shade, and 155·5 deg. in the sun, as shown by the register at the Observatory.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN HOLLAND.—The cattle disease is spreading in all parts of Holland, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent the admission of diseased cattle into the country. The regulations issued by the Government on the subject are but little adhered to, and in some places active resistance is made to the officials who attempt to enforce them. At Hagestein the peasants rose against the troops, and were only put down by the arrival of reinforcements

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 4 o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, or the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 11 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THE
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
AND
EXCITING DRAMA,
nightly received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
entitled
BLACK MAIL;
BLACK MAIL;
BLACK MAIL;
BLACK MAIL;
OR
THE HOUR OF TEN!
THE HOUR OF TEN!
THE HOUR OF TEN!
THE HOUR OF TEN!
with Miss Josie Orton, Mr. F. Mordaunt, G. H. Clarke, J. N. Ward, C. Lewis, F. Foster, Mrs. E. F Keach, and others in the cast.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7 45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 10.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 10.
EIGHTY-NINTH
EIGHTY-NINTH
EIGHTY-NINTH
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the first day performance of
BLACK MAIL; OR, THE HOUR OF TEN,
will be given.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIRD WEEK OF
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
CLARKE IN GREAT COMIC PARTS,
THURSDAY,
to commence with the great Farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Brown.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Planche's Comic Drama, in five acts, of
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Tom Tit er.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
And the sensational Drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
The fine old Comedy by Colman, the younger, called
THE HEIR AT LAW.
First time of a new Comedietta, called
DICKY'S WOOING.
And ROBINSON CRUSOE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FOURTH NIGHT
OF THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTS,
EMMA WALLER
AND
MR. WALLER.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), February 8,
MACBETH.
Lady Macbeth.....EMMA WALLER
Macbeth.....Mr. WALLER
Macduff.....McKee Rankin
First Witch.....Mr. Mackay
Second Witch.....Stuart Robson
Third Witch.....Mrs. Thayer
After which,
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Friday, BENEFIT OF EMMA WALLER.
EMMA WALLER as Meg Merrilies.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
W. F. WALLETT, the Queen's Jester,
MASTER SEIGRIST the Child Wonder.
MONS FRANCOIS SEIGRIST,
the great Acrobat, and his wonderful Trained Dogs.
NOBLE STUD OF HORSES,
THEM COMIC MULES, Etc.

ELIJAH,
BY THE
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9,
AT
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
The following Professional Talent are engaged:—
J. F. RUDOLPHSEN, Basso, of Boston.
GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor of New York.
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY, Contralto.
Miss H. M. ALEXANDER, Soprano.
Assisted by the
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
All under the direction of
CARL SENTZ.
Admission to Rehearsal, Thursday Afternoon, 50 Cents
To Concert, Friday Evening.....$1 00.
Rehearsal to commence at 2 o'clock.
Concert, 7½ o'clock. 2 8 2t

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR AND SÆNGERBUND SOCIETIES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Magnificent Decorations so much admired at the recent Masquerades of these Societies, were furnished by the undersigned, and applied under his directions *alone*. The general arrangement was entrusted to his principal decorator, J. Smith.
These decorations can be had for large and small celebrations, by applying to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN,
2 7 3t* N.E. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY, February 5,
and every evening during the week.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
The most novel entertainment ever presented in Philadelphia.
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
GRAND DAY CONCERT,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Admission, 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half-price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
2 5 6t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¼ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY, TO THE USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD, vs. STEVENSON M. LEAMING,
C. P., September Term, 1865, No. 17.
Claim for paving, etc., $104 62 lot S. E. corner of Rundle and Sixteenth streets Seventh Ward.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1865.
A writ of scire facias will be issued upon the above claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless paid with costs that time to
W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney for Claimant,
11 15w3m No. 267 S. SIXTH Street.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
At EVANS', No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 33½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

SOMETHING NEW.
Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.
PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
T. G. KORONY & Co.,
No. 1235 CHESNUT STREET.
TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.
Among which can be found:—
Punch
London Times (daily and weekly),
London Illustrated,
Bell's Life,
Manchester Clipper,
London Era,
London Society,
London Orchestra,
Fun,
Northern Whig,
Once-a-Week,
Athenæum,
Temple Bar,
Cornhill Magazine,
London Journal,
Garten Laube,
Kladderadatch,
Kölnische Zeitung,
Harper's Monthly,
Leader,
Army and Navy Journal.
LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 23 mwslmrp

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20smw3m

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 11 1y No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF
MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2631.
Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.
E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.)
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

PATENT WIRE WORK,
FOR RAILING STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
in variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 16 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
508 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,153 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 2 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
NASHVILLE, Tennessee January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (60 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES ETC. ETC.
Much of this Harness is new, all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PITKIN & CO.
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT Street.

G. C. REUKAUF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 64m

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. 11 14moth

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866,
200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
25 Executing and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, pure flute-key valve;
250 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1 000 Scarificators;
12 000 Cupping Glasses and Fine;
1 500 T uses single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5 000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets Etc Etc Etc.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.
AT SAME PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, February 14,
WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK OF
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 do Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250 do Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, etc.;
50 do Dalton's Physiology;
50 do Virchow's Pathology;
130 do Surgery—Gross, Erichson, Ferguson, etc.;
400 do U. S. Dispensatory;
60 do Beck's Jurisprudence;
50 do Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 do Therapeutics, Wood, and Stille
300 do Minor Surgery;
575 do Surgical Anatomy;
10 do Chemistry, Fownes;
20 do Webster's Dictionary, etc. etc. etc.;
650 Blank Books, 4 quires Cap ½ bound
1000 do do small quarto;
225 do do fine, whole bound
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter, and note
70 do Writing Paper, assorted;
1000 Inkstands, various patterns;
200,000 Envelopes assorted;
3000 Blank Books, miscellaneous;
300 Portfolios;
Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc., etc., etc.
Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers,
1 24 15t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF SUBSISTENCE STORES AND PROPERTY.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1866.
Will be offered at Public Auction, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, February 20, 1866, the following articles:—
About 9 head of excellent work Oxen.
2 Cows.
70,000 pounds of Corn (in the ear).
420 000 pounds of Bran.
117 000 pounds of Hay.
2,500 gallons of Extract of Coffee,
Also, the following condemned Subsistence Stores, viz:—
About 2000 pounds of Salt Beef.
980 pounds of Smoked Beef.
3217 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1060 pounds of Hard Bread.
1160 pounds of Corn Meal.
4800 pounds of Dried Peaches.
2000 pounds of Hominy.
600 pounds of Desiccated Potatoes.
1740 pounds of Mixed Vegetables.
2564 pounds of Beans, etc. etc.
Also, the following articles of Commissary Property:—

Iron Safes,	Pinchers and Adzes,
Letter Presses,	Bake Pans,
Desks,	Trucks,
Tables,	Wheelbarrows,
Chairs,	Field Desks,
Camp Tables,	Coffee Mills,
Spring Balances,	Pumps,
Beam Scales,	Axes
Platform Scales,	Axe Handles,
Counter Scales,	Cooking Stoves,
Meat Saws,	Bread Troughs,
Commissary Chest,	One Scow,
Liquid and Dry Measures,	Cauldrons,
Faucets,	Fire-brick,
Cooper Vices.	Lamps, etc.

Also, a lot of Coffee and Salt Sacks, Gunny Bags, Rags, etc. etc.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
G. BELL,
2 5 8t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable NAVY POWDERS,
at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534 403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

402,800	pounds,	serviceable.
7,877	"	condemned.
19,618	"	damaged.
4,048	"	compressed.
534,403		

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272 355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE,
1 22 mws t 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.
Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

A Journalistic Fault Requiring Correction.

THE Washington National *Intelligencer* has recently taken upon itself the onerous and certainly thankless duty of criticising and exposing the Radicals. Forgetting that its writings are appearing in 1865, and fondly going back to the days when the utterances of SEATON, its editor, were the utterances of the Government of the United States, it soundly belabors all who decline to bow before its platitudes, and deem its assertions immaculate, because a quarter of a century ago it was the recognized head of American journalism. Like the "Sleeping Beauty," the *Intelligencer* fell into a somnific state some twenty years ago and has only awoke since the close of the war. Its articles are always spoken of as powerful. Now, a powerful article is generally a title applied to a labored, heavy editorial, and as such it was well chosen as the name of its leaders. Within twelve months, however, some life has been injected into its editorial veins, and we are pleased to see a marked improvement in its management, although we regret that there is no change in its tone.

Its most recent charge has been made against SUMNER and STEVENS, whom it characterizes as "joint conspirators against the life of the nation." It is not our purpose to follow the *Intelligencer*, or comment upon its tone. We merely select it because of its veteran position, and the ability with which its articles are written. It is with a desire to deprecate the tone of partisan hyperbole which has grown up during the war, and which, we regret to say, has outlived its cause. From time immemorial the habit of American journalism, of speaking in superlatives, of making either a god or a fiend of any man of whose public acts it spoke, has made it a laughing stock to the calm and deliberate utterances of our more staid British contemporaries. A man with us is either CINCINNATUS or CATALINE, a patriot or a traitor. While the war lasted such expressions were excusable, because of the heat and passion which, extending from the field of battle encompassed and enclosed within its turmoil and heat even those who, sitting in the editorial chair, were commenting on and too often ignorantly criticizing matters of which they knew nothing. Every editor during the struggle felt it a duty which he owed to his country to work himself up into a sort of a frenzy, when in a species of domestic madness, he rushes madly into an attack on his opponent, and if he was not a "Copperhead," "traitor," "Rebel," or "Abolitionist," "negro stealer," and 'amalgamationist," it was because the writer had patronized CRABBE's Synonyms, and forgotten his usual phraseology. While this might be pardonable in war times, it is not only inexcusable, but also absurd in days of peace. There are to-day no traitors, with the exception of those who are unrepentant engagers in the last Rebellion.

No man should be termed a trator, an enemy to his country, a disunionist, except one who, by his overt acts, has proved himself a Rebel, and who still remains evidently a foe to our country. When, therefore, the *Intelligencer* terms Messrs. STEVENS and SUMNER 'traitors," it not only is guilty of a falsehood but also of an act of folly. The force of the finest penned and most powerfully composed article would be utterly ruined by such a conclusion as the name of "traitor." It would weaken, it would ruin the ablest syllogism to call the man, because he be a political opponent, a Rebel, a title which would consign a man to the scaffold. Such might be passed by when our country was young, and our people were as excitable and as hot-headed as our journalists, and all together are continually in a state of semi-frenzy. Let us now imitate our transatlantic contemporaries. Let every article on a public man be well digested, and the ludicrous style of the *Intelligencer* be abandoned and discountenanced by every editor in our land.

The Rate of Interest.

"The Board of Trade have memorialized the Legislature to fix the legal rate of interest at seven per cent. This amount, they contend, 'will not buy as much of the necessaries of life as six, or even five per cent. a few years ago, because banks and capitalists find more profit in holding United States and other loans, than in lending money for business purposes, which is limited by law to six per cent., to the great disadvantage of manufactures and commerce.'"

WE HAVE great doubts of the propriety of any such change as that requested. The high price of provisions and the increase in the prices of all the necessaries of life have reduced to comparative poverty those who had previously been able by their honest toil to support themselves in comfort. These deprivations do not fall on the capitalist who has money to lend, but on the poor man who is compelled to borrow. The additional per cent. would therefore go to support the loaner of the money, and come from the man who was most affected by the rise of prices. If a small retailer finds that in order to continue his business he must raise a few thousand dollars on his note, we cannot see how the additional cost of living would act as an excuse for charging him what he is less able to pay than when the necessities of a family could be economically supplied. The parties who would be benefited by such an addition are the rich, who do not need an increase of income. The Board of Trade is composed almost exclusively of wealthy citizens, and it would be to their advantage to secure the proposed change. But the poor man, the mass of our population, would, we fear, be injured and oppressed by such legislation. The wealth of the merchant can enable him to pass through the furnace of exorbitant charges, and come out uninjured; but if the indigent are subjected to its privations, unaided by charity and oppressed by extortion, they will find it impossible to be respectable in life. We do not oppose the bill, because we have not heard any of the arguments of its advocates, but at the first glance it looks like fulfilling the Scriptural proverb, that "To him that hath shall be given, but to him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

How a Would-be Ambassador Was Treated.

YESTERDAY evening papers from New York told us that BENJAMIN V. MCKENNA, Esq., was arrested for violation of the neutrality laws. No particulars were given. To-day we have an account of how the sacrilegious act was performed. After great difficulty he was found, and placed under arrest, he, however, warmly protesting against such an insult being offered to the Republic of Chili. To make assurance doubly sure, telegrams were sent to Washington respecting MCKENNA'S official status. The first answer received from the Chilian Minister was that MCKENNA was not to be considered as belonging to the Chilian delegation. The second answer returned was from Secretary SEWARD, who said MCKENNA was not known in any official capacity to the State Department. Acting on these replies, the authorities held the parties.

The offense for which he was arrested was the fitting out of torpedo boats. They are small screw boats expressly built for the purpose of running alongside large ships and exploding a torpedo. They are similar in construction to the ones used by our Government in the late war, and average each from three to five tons burden. One of them was lying opposite Pavonia Ferry during the present week, and a few others were on the Jersey side of the water, convenient to the depot of the Erie Railroad. It is understood that there is a considerable number of them on the North river, all of which will, it is presumed, be seized by the authorities.

What will be the issue we do not know, but we hope that the indignation of the *quasi* Minister will not assume the form so chronically represented by WIKOFF, Count JOANNES, "Colorado" JEWETT, and other semi-insane diplomatists.

THE PROFIT IN GROWING COTTON.—In view of the fact that a large number of our citizens are discussing the propriety of emigrating to the Southern States, and settling in the various cotton-growing districts, and devoting their energies to its cultivation, we give the figures from *De Bow's Review*, a Southern journal of undoubted veracity:—

The following table shows the expenses incurred and the profits received in and from the cultivation of 1250 acres of land—1000 in cotton and 250 in corn:—

EXPENSES.

100 hands, at $10 per month	$12 000
100 barrels of pork, at $40	4,000
40 barrels of molasses, at $40	1,600
Clothing for 100 hands, at $50	5,000
50 first-class mules, at $150	7,500
Wagons and farming implements	3,500
Oxen and cows	1,500
5060 bushels of corn, at $1	5,000
Hay and fodder	1 500
Overseer's wages	2,000
Assistant Overseer's wages	800
Medicines, medical attendance, etc	1 500
Carpenter's tools, cooking utensils, etc	1,000
Lumber	1,000
Incidentals	1,500
Fee simple of land, at $20 per acre	25 000
Total	$74,400

PROFITS.

1000 bales of cotton—400 pounds each—at 30 cents	$120,000
7500 bushels of corn, at $1	7 500
50 mules, at $100 each	5,000
Oxen and cows	1 000
Carpenter's tools, etc	500
Fee simple of land	25.000
Total	$159 000
Deduct expenses	74 400
Net profits	$84,600

Say but half of the above crop—200 pounds to the acre—is made, and the profits would still be $24,000, or almost the cost of the land, which, with the certain development of the South, must increase in value.

The estimates here made seem the minimum. The wages of slaves may be more than those given, so also will be the worth of cotton. Were it not for that hostility which still exists in the South, we would advise emigrants to settle in the late Rebel States. The pride and hatred of her inhabitants are ruining their future prospects. If a change is secured in her spirit, Northern manufactures and Northern enterprise would soon regenerate her exhaustion, and reinvigorate her weak and fainting frame.

—Of Goncourt's new play, *Henriette Marechal*, an English critic writes that "absurdities of all kinds, and slang phrases destitute of wit, disgrace the work. There is, indeed, no redeeming quality about it—nothing profitable to the dramatic art, for literature, nor what may be called conventional theatrical liberty. The recollection of this piece will serve but one useful purpose—that of furnishing a lesson to young authors who are silly enough to believe in the efficacy of public favor, independent of their claim to it."

—Signor Lanza and Signor Sarraco, of the Italian Parliament, incurred some danger when recently returning by the railway from Turin to Florence. They were in a reserved carriage, and the train had but just left the station of Prato, when a spark from the locomotive fell into the carriage, and set it ablaze. M. Lanza opened the door, and passed along the footboard from wagon to wagon till he reached the guard, and the train was stopped; the carriage was already burnt, little more remaining than the iron coating. Sarraco, who, it seems, is not so active, had extricated himself, and was clinging to one of the nearest cars, his hands bleeding from the glass of the windows which he had been obliged to break to secure a purchase. The other travellers did not hear of the danger until it was over.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Ten Commandments a Compend of Moral Law.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Having entered into a formal and solemn covenant with Israel, they pledging obedience to Him and He pledging to make them His peculiar treasure above all people, the Lord proceeds to test their obedience by prescribing laws to them. The great and magnificent preparations for their utterance we have adverted to. We must now note the new and more intimate relations the people sustain to God under this covenant of restrictions; which looks to the limitation of the covenant with Abraham making him the Father of many nations, and confining its blessings to this people of Israel. Accordingly, in verse 2, chap. xx, He refers to this peculiar nearness or relation, "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." This language is substantially the same which prefaced the proposal of the covenant of restriction mentioned in the preceding paper, and in chap. xix., 5-10. Without expressly affirming it, it nevertheless suggests a reason why Israel should give an attentive ear to the commandments immediately following. It occupies the local position, yet without either the form or the substance of a preamble to the constitution which follows. Hence it is argued by some that the ten words belong exclusively to the Hebrew people, and that they have no binding authority for any other people. We admit they express a reason, special and pointed, and based on gratitude, why that people should make a solemn league and covenant with God, and why they should fulfill it in keeping this law of the ten words. But how this should shut out other nations and people from the pale of this moral code, it is impossible for us to see. There are no terms indicative of exclusiveness, either in this preamble or in the ten words, or in the subsequent remarks; nothing to shut off the rest of mankind from the benefits of God's moral law.

We ought to note particularly that they were uttered in thunder-tones from the summit of the fiery Mount. We have observed the prelude to the awful act, and when the majestic utterances are closed, the historian tells us (v. 18), "And all the people saw the thunderings, and the lightnings, and the noise of the trumpet, and the mountain smoking." No difference is perceived in regard to any of the ten. All and equally they are the voice of God.

2. This miraculous utterance, with all its dread surroundings, is intended to impress the mind with a profoundly solemn sense of the transcendent importance of the matter or things so uttered. We can imagine nothing better adapted to produce such an impression. "And the people stood afar off, and Moses drew near unto the thick darkness where God was. And the Lord said unto Moses, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, Ye have seen that I have talked with you from heaven"—vs. 21, 22. Take with this (3 another remark. These ten commandments are all that God thus spake. Much instruction and many laws He communicated through Moses; but the *ten only* in thunder tones to the whole people directly. Their very great importance it is impossible for us not to infer.

4. Before we inquire into the matter of them, let us note the person who gave this law. This we find to be the second person—the Son of God. This is made evident by comparing Psalm lxviii, 17, 18 with Ephesians iv. 8:—"The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels; the Lord is in the midst of them as in Sinai. Thou hast ascended on high, Thou hast led captivity captive; Thou hast received *gifts* for men." This is applied by Paul to Christ:—"When He ascended up on high, He led captivity captive, and gave *gifts* unto men." The same Lord who was among His angels on Sinai, descended into the lower parts of the earth, and also ascended and received and gave gifts for men. Jehovah Jesus it was that thundered from Sinai and that flashed in the lightnings out of the thick darkness and the lurid flames; hence this fire was, like that in the bush at Horeb, a fire that burned without consuming.

5. Moses, after the utterance of the ten words, drew near the thick darkness, xx, 21, and there abode with God in the Mount forty days and forty nights. Exodus xxiv, 18. And during these meetings he received a great variety and number of municipal regulations, chapter xx, 21 to xxiv, 1, and the entire instructions concerning the construction of the Tabernacle. And at the close he received the "two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the finger of God,"—xxxi, 18. "And on them was written according to all the words which the Lord spoke with you in the Mount, out of the midst of the fire." Deut. ix, 10.

6. This writing on stone is as significant as the utterances from Sinai, of the permanency of the Ten Commandments, and their essentially moral nature. They are a transcript of the moral attributes of God, and as unchangeable as His own eternal nature. Nothing short of this can be inferred from the material and the writing.

7. The same is taught in their subsequent deposit in the Ark, called for this very reason "the Ark of the Testimony." The ten words are God's testimony to moral purity and against all iniquity. The Ark is the most sacred of all the Tabernacle and its furniture. Its location within the vail, the material of its composition, the golden cover and the cherubim constituting the mercy seat, and the fact that nothing but the two tables was permitted to be deposited therein—all conspire to enhance the purity, permanency, and sacredness of the ten words. The entire system of the Tabernacle service has these rables for its central idea. To keep untarnished the tables of the testimony; to impress the worshippers with the profoundest veneration and reverence for them; to point out the way of acceptable approach into the holiest of all; and to provide for the dissemination of their contents on the swift wings of the divinely constituted and qualified messengers of mercy, this is the life and soul of the symbolic gospel of the Tabernacle. See, for more on this point, "The Tabernacle," recently published at No. 821 Chesnut street. THEOPHILUS

—The cold weather in January killed a large number of peach trees in New Jersey.

—At a late meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Leon Foucault exhibited a new apparatus for regulating electric light. It keeps the two charcoal pencials at the distance required by an automatic motion, which pushes them forward or draws them back, as occasion may require. The two sets of clockwork which produce this effect communicate with an electro-magnet, which, as it bends either to the right or left, puts the corresponding set in motion, and when in an intermediate position, stops the motion of both. But in order to establish a connection between the two sets, so that the one may not be independent of the other, M. Foucault has introduced a sun-and-planet wheel which acts on the catch of the electro-magnet.

—Mrs. Lefevre, a sister of Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, has written an earnest letter to the London papers in behalf of the latter, which concludes with these words:—

"My sister has asserted her position as an honorable wife by the suit and sanction of her family, who believe in her truth and the sanctity of her marriage, though most anxious at the same time to obtain from his Holiness the Pope a dispensation from the unhappy bond.

"In the meantime, I trust and pray that the Great Just Judge of all tribunals will yet remove this stigma from her beloved name, and that an English public will not believe that which never has and never can be proved against the most enduring and unrepining of God's suffering ones."

THE OTERO MURDER.

Further Developments—Who is the Guilty Party?—Has Viela Got the Watch—Remarkable Speech of Gonzales.

The affidavits published yesterday have created an immense excitement among the members of the King's County Bar and among the resident Spaniards. It will be remembered that the two principal witnesses against Gonzales and Pellecier on the trial were Frank Viela and Edward Fau. Viela had formerly been a cook, but had of late rather played the gentleman, and in this capacity met the unfortunate Otero, who, unable to speak a word in a strange tongue, was only too happy to meet a fellow-countryman who would converse with him. Viela owned the razors with which Otero's throat and hands were cut; he was in company with the others at the time when they were last seen in New York, and he is undoubtedly the one to whom Gonzales refers when he said:—"I have got to die—there's no help for it; but it's hard to die and have the man who was first in the murder see me hung." Both Gonzales and Pellicier say that Viela has Otero's watch. If so, how did he get it, and why does he keep it?

Mr. Sampsony, the book-keeper of Messrs. Cuyas & Co.'s Barcelona Hotel, who was of great assistance to the able District Attorney, Morris, in working up the case, has seen Edward Fau, who, with Viela, convicted Gonzales and Pellicier, several times since the verdict. Shortly after that was rendered Fau, who testified that he played the spy on his two associates, was discharged and paid $100. Since then he has been living in a drunken, disreputable manner; has hung around the Spanish rendezvous, avoided by all, discontented, loud-mouthed, and full of braggadocia.

He talks continually of having convicted the two men and saved the third. He says deliberately that Viela cut Otero's throat, and that he spared him because Viela was his friend. How came he by such a guilty knowledge, and how about the law of accessory after the fact? On the evidence of such as he, combined with that of the man he charges with the murder, the two unfortunate men are to be hanged.

It is understood that they will make a confession the day before their execution.

Thus stands this riddle, and it rests with the District Attorney of Kings county to solve it. He has hitherto shown such tact, ability, industry, and ingenuity, that we are emboldened to believe he will not leave one stone unturned to bring all the parties concerned in the Otero assassination to their legal and richly merited punishment.—*N. Y. Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND CONCERT.—A GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, below THIRTEENTH, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 8, 1866, in aid of the CATHOLIC PHILOMATHEAN LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The Programme will be highly varied and edifying in character, doubtless forming one of the most pleasing entertainments of the present season. A better conception can be had as to what it will really be from the mere announcement of the names of the following well-known performers, all of whom are engaged for the occasion:—

M'ME JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF,
M'ME HENRIETTA BERRIAS,
MISS ELLA MOFFATT,
MISS MARCELINE C. ELLERS,
THE FULL UNITED STATES BRASS BAND, (Professor John Josberger, Leader).
THE CELEBRATED GÆNGERBUND (GERMAN) SOCIETY (Professor Carl Gaertner, Leader),
QUARTETT OF THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR SOCIETY (Professor Wolsieffer Leader),
consisting of MESSRS MUELLER, ARCHER, PLANTHOLZ, AND THOBY
CAPTAIN JOHN T. REILLY,
THOMAS E. HARKINS,
DANIEL MCINTYRE,
PHILIP MOORE,
WM. C. PEDRASCO,
AND OTHERS
THE GRAND CONCERT PIANO, used upon the occasion (from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Calenberg & Vaupel, New York) is furnished by MR. JAMES BELLAK,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia, No. 231 South Fifth street, and will be presided at by PROF. A. F. DOS SANTOS.

The Concert will commence punctually at 7½ o'clock. Tickets fifty cents each. They can be obtained at all the principal Music Stores and Catholic Book Stores (with small bills giving particulars), or of any of the members of the Institute.

THOMAS E. HARKINS, Musical Director.
It

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Agreeably to the call of the UNION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, the Union citizens of the various Wards of Philadelphia are requested to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various Ward Associations on TUESDAY EVENING, February 13, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors, to conduct the Delegate Election to be held in the various Election Divisions on on TUESDAY EVENING, February 20, 1866, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

At this Election there shall be elected one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate from each Division, who shall meet in Convention (agreeably to Rule 10th of the Rules for the Government of the Union Party) to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 7th of March, 1866 to nominate a Governor, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention for the good of the Union.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Chairman.
ROBERT T. GILL, JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
2 8 5t

YOUNG MEN PREPARED FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE AND BUSINESS LIFE, AT
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Corner of Seventh.

Practical Instructions in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc. etc.
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Catalogues furnished on application at the College. It

WIRT PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA, Office No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1866.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wirt Petroleum Company of West Virginia will be held at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, February 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., to ratify a sale of the property of the Company, and to pass a resolution to discontinue the business of the corporation.
By order of the Board of Directors.
2 1 th 2t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, General CARL SCHURZ, Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, Prof. W. H. DAY, and Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, will speak at CONCERT HALL, upon National Topics, February 8th, 15th, and 22d and March 1st, 8th, and 15th.
Tickets for the Course, $2 50. Single admission, 35 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the door. 2 3 5t

E. H. THAYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET.
Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.
COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 119

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

TIME FLIES RAPIDLY IN attending to business procured through HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS, No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 21 FAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UPPER ISLAND OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Upper Island Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 425 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February next, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A. C. CATTELL,
WILLIAM GETTY,
A. R. CHAMBERS,
M. R. STROUD,
ALFRED MARTIEN,
} Directors.

1 31 w 1 b6t

OFFICE OF THE WALNUT ISLAND OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Walnut Island Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 425 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, (1866), at 12 o'clock, noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock of the Company to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A. C. CATTELL,
WILLIAM GETTY,
JOHN GARGETT,
M. R. STROUD,
WM. M. BARLOW,
} Directors.

1 31 2 17 8 12

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
1 30 25t

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.
1 26 t 2 13
A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME hereby give notice to all persons, and particularly to Hotel and Restaurant Keepers and Dealers in Game, that the law will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st day of February, 1866. Any information of a violation of the law reported to our Solicitor, WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, No. 302 WALNUT street, will be promptly attended to.

H. B. FATHAM, President.
No. 608 S. WHARVES.
JAMES B. CHANDLER, Secretary.
2 1 th s u 2w No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
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Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

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Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out EXTREMELY LOW.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.
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They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.
Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

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During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city, at reduced prices, at FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the Continental.
Notice—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

NOTICE
TO MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Paper Collars, Cuffs, Bosoms, Etc.

OFFICE LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 255 and 257 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADA.

We have sold all the Patents on Paper Collars owned by us to the Union Paper Collar Company, of New York, and shall continue to manufacture all styles as heretofore, our goods being licensed under all the patents owned by the Union Paper Collar Company.

W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD,
For Lockwood Manufacturing Company.
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MOLDED COLLAR COMPANY, No. 76 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

The American Molded Collar Company hereby give notice that they have disposed of their Patents on Paper Collars to the Union Paper Collar Company of New York, but will continue to manufacture under a license from said Company.

SERENO D. NICKERSON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, January 31, 1866.

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY,
Organized under the Laws of the State of New York,
CAPITAL STOCK, $3,000,000.

The Union Paper Collar Company having purchased all the Patents on Paper Collars owned by the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia (late owners of Hunt & Lockwood's Patents), and by the American Molded Collar Company, of Boston (late owners of Gray's Patents), hereby notify all parties making or selling Paper Collars, Cuffs, or Bosoms, unless the same are manufactured under a license from this Company, that they are infringing said Patents, and that they will be held *responsible* in damages for such infringement.

JAMES A. WOODBURY, President.
SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.
Offices {No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. {No. 96 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
NEW YORK, February 1, 1866. 2 8 th2t 4p

GREAT SACRIFICE.
IMMENSE BARGAINS.
NO TIME TO BE LOST
IN SECURING A GREAT BARGAIN IN
GENTLEMEN'S
AND
YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
RESCUED FROM THE LATE FIRE.
THE LOW PRICES
OFFERED AT WILL
ASTONISH YOU
CALL AT THE STORE OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Brown Stone Clothing Hall
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST
WHO ARE PREPARING THEIR
SPRING STOCK.
THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT
IS NOW UNDER WAY
ON THE SECOND FLOOR,
2 7 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

DAVIS'
CINCINNATI HAMS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
2 8 3tp* BROAD AND CHESNUT STS.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Waller will appear this evening as "Lady Macbeth." This appalling and grand creation of Shakspeare is only fully realized to the scholar by Mrs. Waller's creation of the part. Her reading of the letter at once gives the whole character of strong will and deep passions of the ambitious, ruthless, highly gifted woman. This was the part in which Mrs. Waller first achieved her great reputation here in this city. Mr. Waller will play "Macbeth."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*My Neighbor's Wife*, with *The Knights of the Round Table*. On Friday Mr. Clarke will appear as "Dr. Pangloss," and in a new piece called *Dickey's Wooing*, Mr. Clarke is sure to have a fine benefit, but he deserves it the more this time as he has generously devoted the proceeds of a Matinee on Saturday to the most sacred of our charities, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home." He will himself appear in his renowned character of "Henry Dove."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Black Mail*, with its mysteries and melodramatic effects, is drawing fine houses. This is the last night but two, when *Henry Dunbar*, another new play, full of sensation such as Miss Braddon creates, will be given

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Wallet and the Siegrists combined have succeeded in filling this theatre to its utmost capacity. The management are determined to present attractions as rapidly as they can be procured. They have something in store for the amusement lovers which will exceed anything heretofore attempted.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—The public rehearsal of Mendelssohn's *Elijah* comes off this afternoon, and promises to be a brilliant affair. Persons who are unable to attend the Concert to-morrow evening will be glad to take advantage of the present occasion. The oratorio has been in preparation for several months and as the principal parts are in the hands of competent vocalists, there can be but little doubt of its success. The Handel and Haydn are doing a good work in educating our people to a proper appreciation of classical music, and their efforts should be encouraged by the public.

CONCERT.—A grand testimonial concert will be given to-morrow evening, at Concert Hall, for the benefit of J. F. Metheven, late of the 112th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, while bravely defending the flag of his country, received wounds from which he is entirely disabled. The beneficiary has the additional misfortune of a family dependent upon him. And we know of no appeal more worthy a liberal response from our peace-loving and patriotic citizens. Many of our most popular vocalists have volunteered for the occasion.

Letter from President Johnson.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN 1860.

The Milwaukie *Wisconsin* says the following letter from President Johnson to Hon. George W. Jones, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, has been captured at the South:—

"WASHINGTON CITY, March 30, 1860.—You, no doubt, have seen Davis' and Brown's resolutions in reference to the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories, and the passage of a slave code, etc. Davis is trying to cut under Brown, but, in fact, it is the same thing. For my own part, I can see no good that is to come out of them at this time, except division and distraction of the Democratic party.

"As to laying down tenets for the Democratic party, in the shape of abstract principles, or the mere passage of resolutions by the Senate, I think it is not part of its official duty. If the Senate assumes the prerogative of putting the slavery plank into the Democratic platform which is to be adopted at Charleston, I do not see any good reason why it should not make a whole, and hand it over to the Convention in a complete and perfect form, and save the Convention the trouble of performing the work; and then go one step further, and nominate the candidate of the party, and make the people take the nomination without regard to his being acceptable or not. I confess that I am sick and tired of proceedings of this kind.

"The whole Senate, both sides, I think, are aspirants for the Presidency at this time, and how many outside the Senate the Lord only knows. And in the means employed to be President the interest and will of the people seem to be the last thing thought of or consulted.

"Douglas and friends are making a desperate effort, and he will go into the convention stronger than any one man. Some here, who assume to be posted up in matters of this kind, say that he cannot be nominated, and if nominated cannot be elected, and that he will, when he ascertains this fact, become magnanimous from necessity, and withdraw from the contest, and dictate the nomination, and leaving himself a living candidate with some chance of success in 1864; that he would prefer a course of that kind to success before the convention in the spring and defeat before the people in November. If Douglas cannot be nominated, the nomination will fall upon some Southern man, and that Southern man will be the man who can come nearest to carrying Douglas' strength, and who is most acceptable to his friends in convention. The man, not the strongest man in the South, but the man who can carry the South, and is acceptable to the Northwestern and Northern democracy, is the man in the South who will get the nomination, if it falls upon a Southern man. My opinion is now that if the Convention incorporate some new planks into the platform, and the friends of Mr. Douglas find he cannot be nominated, they will withdraw, and make an independent nomination, and run him upon their own hook.

"Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, is burning up with ambition, and is nearer consumed by an internal heat than any man I ever saw, except John Slidell, of Louisiana. What Jeff. will do if he is not nominated, God only knows. Old Buck seems for the candidates by turns—sometimes for one and then for another, and so on. I think he is always for the weakest man, until he comes to run up, and then he is for the next weakest, hoping that they will be strong enough to defeat a nomination, and then it will devolve on the convention to nominate him, yet he disbelieves it all the time. I am your friend,

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

—A man and woman named Brandon have lately been charged before the Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris with annoying a neighbor named Fauconnet, by having trained a parrot to repeat the words—"Fauconnot is a thief, a miser, a pig," etc. They were fined sixteen francs each, and ordered to pay between them fifty francs damages.

—The sanitary authorities of Barcelona, in consideration, it is said, of a report having reached Spain that a "tendency to epidemic diarrhœa" has lately shown itself among the population of London, have forbidden English vessels to land their passengers without quarantine, either at Barcelona or at any other point of the coast for twenty leagues north and south.

—An interesting and successful experiment has been tried at the Dijon (France) railway terminus with a system of electric bells applied to a railway train of passenger carriages. A communication between each of the carriages and the head conductor of the train was instantaneously effected by pressing a button attached to one of the partitions of the carriages.

—Further facilities for the movements of travellers in Central Italy have been afforded by the opening to the public of the railroad from Rome to Foligno, and from thence to Fabriono and Ancona the line will soon be ready also, giving Rome uninterrupted steam communication with all Europe, minus the Alpine Gap on the Mont Cenis.

—A fellow by the name of McClure, or McClune, has been swindling the principals of female academies, in different cities, in the following manner:—Having the appearance of a well-dressed gentleman, he visits female seminaries and makes arrangements for the reception and tuition of his child for one term, tendering a check for an amount exceeding the terms required in immediate payment, and after receiving the surplus in money, leaves for other parts to practise the same dodge. In Rochester he obtained $19 at the "Convent of Sacred Heart." In Buffalo he obtained $25 from one institution, but failed in his attempts at another.

THE FENIANS ARMING.

Discovery of Ammunition and Accoutrements—A Fenian and Six Dry Goods Boxes of War Materials Seized by the Police.

The Fenians are evidently preparing for war while they are quarrelling, and the vague reports so frequently circulated that they are making purchases of arms has at last a foundation. It appears that the Fenians purchase secretly, and carry their ammunition about in the night, which accounts for the privacy of their movements.

The contributions to the cause are more liberal now than they have ever been before, and both the O'Mahony party and the Roberts party having pledged themselves to make a "demonstration" on England, are exerting themselves, it is supposed, with great energy.

The following account of the discovery of a Fenian with ammunition, this morning, has been obtained from police headquarters:—

At about 2 o'clock this morning, Officer O'Connor, of the Tenth Precinct, saw a man driving a team of horses with a wagon through Grand street. There were six large dry goods boxes on the wagon. The officer thought the actions of the man suspicious; he accordingly questioned him, and received contradictory answers.

The man was therefore arrested, and taken to the station house, where he gave the name of Dennis O'Sullivan. After equivocating for a considerable time O'Sullivan said that the goods in his possession were military equipments and ammunition belonging to the Fenians, and that he was taking them down town, "according to orders."

Mr. O'Sullivan was detained at the station until 9 o'clock this morning, when he was sent before Superintendent Kennedy. That gentleman gave the unlucky Fenian one of his characteristic lectures, and sent him before Justice Shandley.

In the meantime, Captain Davis, of the Sixteenth precinct, received a letter from Colonel John O'Mahony, "Head Centre" of the Fenians, stating that the ammunition and equipments belonged to him. This letter being shown to Justice Shandley, the magistrate discharged O'Sullivan, and the ammunition was given into his possession. The seizure of the property was made on suspicion that it had been stolen; but the facts having been explained, the police magistrate had no jurisdiction.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 7th.*

—Liverpool, though possessing a population of upwards of four hundred thousand, has hitherto possessed no permanent gallery of art. There are small collections attached to some of the local institutions, but no institution analogous to those of London, Paris, and other large cities has yet been attempted. The Town Council, after a good deal of discussion, has just passed a resolution that a building suitable for a gallery of art—combining galleries for painting, sculpture, and a school of design—be erected.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

LONG BRANCH IMPROVEMENTS.—All of the watering places along the New Jersey coast will be greatly enlarged and improved the coming spring. The contemplated additions to Long Branch, however, will exceed those to be made at any other summer resort along the shore. A large hotel is to be put up, and finished complete in time for the bathing season. It will be seven hundred feet long, four hundred feet wide, and four stories high, with every convenience calculated to make it a first-class hotel. This edifice will be the largest on the coast, and add much to the popularity of Long Branch. We also learn that contracts have been made for the erection of some sixty cottages by different individuals, principally citizens of New York, who begin to realize the excellence of summer retreats on the Jersey coast. In Atlantic City, too, quite a number of improvements will be made, by the erection of new hotels and enlarging others. Several new cottages will be completed, some of which are already commenced. Long Branch, Atlantic City, and Cape Island are three of the most popular summer resorts in the country, because of their close proximity to the two great seaport towns; and, if that much dreaded scourge, the cholera, should visit us, these places will be much crowded.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF METHODISM.—An interesting meeting was held in the Third Street Methodist Church last evening, for the purpose of making preparations to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of Methodism in this State. Eminent speakers were present, who depicted, in eloquent language the progress made, and the great good accomplished since John Wesley set out as a reformer. The Christianizing influence of the Methodist Church has been felt all over the civilized world; but in no quarter of the globe, perhaps, has its moralizing tendency accomplished more than in America. Its democratic discipline is congenial to republican institutions, while its simplicity is adapted to the character and habits of a people ever jealous of blending Church and State affairs. Since the birth of Methodism it has surpassed all other denominations in proselyting the masses, and has worked out incalculable good as a restraining power in every community. It has reclaimed the depraved, reformed the wicked, and warred against the vices of the age, with a zeal which has exacted the admiration of all sects; and, increasing in numbers and power as it is, the good fruits already borne will be but a tithe of the rich harvest in store for future exertions. The Centenary Anniversary will no doubt be one of the greatest demonstrations of the age, while it will lend new vigor and give a greater impetus to the progress of Methodism throughout the world.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—The dangerous and miserable condition of the streets in Camden is such as to elicit the censure of every individual. Vast masses of snow lie piled up in the gutters where it had been deposited when shovelled from the pavements. This blocks the water courses, and causes the sidewalks to become flooded to such an extent as to render pedestrianism dangerous and unpleasant. Why do not the Street Committees of the several wards see to the removal of such nuisances?

BROKEN DOWN.—The Independence Steam Fire Engine, while running to a false alarm of fire yesterday, broke its hind axle, and was thus rendered useless.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.—If the donors who responded to our appeal for aid of a "dying soldier" could have seen the effect of their liberality they would not deem it improper to lay before our readers two cases which have fallen under our notice. We merely give the facts, making no appeal, but should any of our readers desire to aid the cases, for the truth of which we can vouch, then contributions will be received by the Editor of this paper, acknowledged through its columns, and delivered into the hands of the sufferers.

A soldier, a private in the 72d Pennsylvania Volunteers, is lying in his father's house, with four bullet wounds through his limbs, unable to sit erect, wrecked with pain and almost dying with starvation. His father, a laborer, is an old man, and though he struggles hard, is unable to furnish food and medicine. The invalid writes to find who are willing though unable to aid him and says, "For God's sake send me some money or some bread." Powerless himself, with friends who are powerless, he must starve or be helped. Should any desire to aid him, contributions sent to us for a "Wounded Veteran" will be given to him.

The other case is one of another soldier who has for weeks been laid on his bed with typhoid fever. His family—of a wife and four little children—having been working, and living on his accumulated pay. All is now spent, and he too weak to move, and his children sick. The man is a deserving and faithful defender of our country, and any aid given him would be both an act of charity and patriotism. Money for him may be sent to us for a "Soldier's Family.'

MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB.—The semi-monthly meeting of this association, which was held yesterday afternoon, was one of more than ordinary interest. After the transaction of the ordinary business, John Hasson, Esq., of the Associated Press, read a most interesting paper upon the subject of "Telegraphing—Its Connection with the Newspaper Press of the United States." Mr. Hasson has been long connected with telegraphing and is entirely familiar with its workings, and consequently his essay was one fruitful of instruction to all who had the pleasure of listening to it. He related his experience as the correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac, many of the incidents being of a most amusing character. He went very fully into the subject of the value that the telegraph had been during the war, in the promptitude of their despatches both to the War Department and to the newspapers throughout the country.

The topics suggested by the essay gave rise to a lengthy and warm discussion of the merits and demerits of the Associated Press. E. W. C. Greene, Esq., of the *Sunday Transcript*, held that the Association was a monopoly, that rather hinders than otherwise the transmission of news. He referred to the fact that Philadelphia morning papers had frequently procured fuller accounts of important facts from the New York afternoon journals, and even the Western papers. He called attention to the fact that since the close of the war the news furnished by the Associated Press, with the exception of the foreign news, was comparatively valueless, and that the expense attending it was enormous. He also instanced the fact that much of the most important news which finds its way into the newspapers is special correspondence, and is not obtained through the channels of the Associated Press.

John D. Watson, Esq., of the *North American*, held that the Associated Press was a very valuable organization, and furnished much news that was not obtainable from any other source, and believed that it ought to be sustained by all the newspapers in the country. The Association was particularly valuable because of its facilities for obtaining foreign news.

Several other members of the Club took part in the discussion, which was carried on in a kindly mood, and was admirably calculated to instruct those not entirely familiar with the internal arrangements of the Associated Press. The next essay will be read by William F. Cannington, Esq., of the *Inquirer*.

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—BUREAU OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE, No. 717 LOMBARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1866.—Fellow-citizens:—The Executive Board of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights' League has ordered, that a Special Meeting of the League be held in the city of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 20th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration matters of vital interest to us.

The delegates to the National Equal Rights' League will make their report, and a memorial to the State Legislature will be adopted. Other business of great importance will be transacted.

Delegates have been appointed to present our claims to citizenship, and to urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which will forever prohibit legislation against any people on account of race or color, and erase from the statute books throughout the land all such legislation now existing. They will proceed to Washington city, and having performed this duty, will report to the Special Meeting at Harrisburg.

Auxiliary Leagues throughout the State are earnestly called upon to send their delegates to the meeting. Localities where no such Leagues exist are requested to form Leagues immediately, connect them with the State organization, (as provided for in the Constitution), and send their representatives to confer upon the matters which relate to our political well-being, that the voices of the people of the whole State shall be united in urging the adoption and enforcement of such laws as shall guarantee "justice and enfranchisement without regard to race or color."

Return passes, free, will be furnished by the Secretary at the meeting, to all members of the League who have paid full fare over the following Railroads:—Philadelphia and Reading, Philadelphia and Erie, Pennsylvania Central and branches.

By order of the Board. Yours, for equal rights,
WILLIAM NESBIT, President.
JACOB C. WHITE, JR., CHARLES B. COLLY, Secretaries.

STORE ROBBERS.—George Wise, alias Anthony Smith, and David Harding, had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, charged with robbing the clothing store of Christian Balt, No. 2211 Frankford avenue, a few nights ago. Mr. Balt testified that his place was entered and robbed of five coats, three pairs of pants, and a vest. He identified a pair of pants which Harding had on his person, and a coat that Wise had been wearing, as a portion of the goods stolen from his place. The prisoners were held in the sum of $2000 each for a further hearing.

SOLDIER ROBBED.—A night or two since a soldier, on his way to Pittsburg stopped at a hotel Nineteenth and Market streets. He had with him a valise, containing $300, which he gave to a man named William J. Bluney to keep for him until morning. When the valise was returned the money was gone. Bluney and another man named Ezekiel Biddle were arrested upon the charge of being implicated in the theft of the money. They were held to answer by Alderman Jones.

LARCENY OF LEAD PIPE.—A lad, about 15 years of age, was arrested last night upon the charge of stealing some lead pipe, leading from the yard to the bath-room. The accused had cut some of the pipe off in the morning, and had returned in the evening for more. He was seen by the lady of the house and fled. In his flight he dropped a card, upon which was printed the name of his employer, and his place of business. This led to the arrest of the defendant, who was held to answer.

LARCENY.—This morning Adam Waterford and John Nichols, two colored men, were arraigned before Alderman Hurley, charged with the larceny of cotton from their employer, at Water and Market streets. They had stolen at different times about two bales of cotton. The accused were held to answer.

EXPLOSION OF A LAMP.—About half-past six o'clock last evening a lady named Allen, residing on Fourth street, below Jefferson, was severely burned about the body and arms by the bursting of a coal-oil lamp. She was endeavoring to turn up the wick, but instead of that turned it down into the body of the lamp.

ARREST OF A SNEAK THIEF.—A colored man, giving the name of George Matier, was arrested yesterday, in a clear store at Tenth and Sergeant streets. He was caught behind the counter in the act of robbing the money drawer. He was committed by Alderman Jones.

LARCENY OF A BOOK.—John T. Prall was committed yesterday afternoon in the sum of $600 to answer the charge of the larceny of a book from the auction store of M. Thomas & Son, South Fourth street.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 6 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at J. L. Fulton's coach factory, at Twentieth and Pine streets. The damage was slight.

BADLY BURNED.—Mrs. Allen, aged 35 years, residing in Fourth street, below Jefferson, was badly burned about 6 o'clock last evening by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

THE COMBINATION sale of Oil Paintings takes place this evening at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, commencing at 7½ o'clock, when many rare works of art will be sold without reserve. We advise our readers to attend the sale.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—This popular Sewing Machine has no rival in the world. It performs the finest and best work with the greatest ease and facility, and every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. The rooms of the agent for this excellent machine are daily thronged with customers. Call and examine. No. 630 Chesnut street.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF MAXIMILIAN TO NAPOLEON.—"To speak candidly, I must confess that my present situation gives me great uneasiness. My troops are in danger of actual starvation, and it is no small matter to keep them supplied with clothing. But this is not the worst; for, surrounded as we are by a hostile population, and with such formidable neighbors as the United States so close at hand, I could scarcely feel easy if provisions were ever so abundant, and clothing could be obtained here as cheap and as good as at the celebrated Tower Hall!"

We have the largest and best stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, selling at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE—FURTHER DISCLOSURES.—Mr Editor:—I visited this abode of the *Spirits*, in our neighborhood, last evening, and found golues on there that were clearly attributed to the Spirits, and threw your reporter's account completely into the shade, and would have thrown your reporter there too if the Spirits had not as much a hold of him as they had of the people I saw sitting around. On the table I noticed four broken pipes, one decanter without a stopper, three glass tumblers with the handle broken off, and one wine glass that had nothing but the stand left. The gentlemen who had been communicating with the Spirits were much overcome, some lying under the table, some on the table, and one gentleman sitting in the corner of the room, on the floor, on seeing me taking notes, ejaculated, in broken and evidently frightened sentences, something like this:—"Stra-stra-stranger I (hic) ake someth (hic) ing; help sir." On the walls the pictures were all more or less in a state of dilapidation. One with a gilt frame, that had formerly been a colored show card of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, was in part pasted over with a picture of the "Benicia Boy" and Tom Sayers, and in fact everything around the room and about the house showed signs of the presence of Spirits of the most dangerous character. We wish you would send your reporter down there and make the acquaintance of the family.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

A FACT.—There were five eclipses during the past year, viz:—Two of the sun, two of the moon and one of the Confederacy—the latter visible all over the world. It is impossible to eclipse our excellent friend, W. W. Alter, the indefatigable coal dealer, at No. 967 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. He is now selling the very best coal in the market at $8 for nut, $9 for stove. Orders may be left either at the yard, or at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

THE BEST COAL AT MODERATE PRICES.—Messrs. L. & W. C. Shinn, coal merchants (yard at Seventh and Willow streets, and office at No. 222 Walnut street), have constantly on hand a supply of Honey Brook, Lehigh, Egle Vein and Locust Mountain coal, for family and foundry use, which they are selling at a great reduction in prices. Their large business gives them the very best facilities for saving money to their customers.

IF YOU would enjoy your meals be good natured. An angry man can't tell whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrellas. If you want to buy good coal, at very low rates, visit W. W. Alter, the extensive dealer, at No. 967 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. It more convenient, you may leave your orders at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of fine character, exquisite style, superb coloring, and wonderful accuracy now made at reduced prices at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Go early.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and Correct Trusses applied, by C. B. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

LOTHROP—KELLY.—On the 7th instant, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D. CHARLES B. LOTHROP to DEBORAH K. KELLY, granddaughter of the late Henry Kuhl, Esq.

SHIELDS—FROST.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. I. D. Newlin, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Captain WILLIAM J. SHIELDS, Veteran Reserve Corps to S. ANNIE, daughter of the late Professor John Frost. (Boston and Portland papers please copy.)

SIARK—BOBB.—February 6, 1866, by Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, MOSES SIARK to KATE, daughter of Peter Bobb. No cards.

VAN RENSSELAER—HARRIMAN.—At Grace Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. Orlando Harriman, J. FLEMING VAN RENSSELAER, of Philadelphia, to ANNA L., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

ADDICKS.—On the evening of the 6th instant, MARGARETTA, youngest daughter of John E. and Margaretta M. Addicks, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning next at 11 o'clock, from No. 1102 Girard street.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, JOHN C. BROWN, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, northeast corner of Geary and Poplar streets, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

DRAIN.—On the 7th instant, DANIEL DRAIN, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends, and the Soldiers of the War of 1812, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 814 S. Front street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DUCKENFIELD.—On the 6th instant, EDMUND DUCKENFIELD, son of Jonathan and Ann Duckenfield, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Ann Duckenfield, No. 510 Norris street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Greenwood Cemetery.

MORRISON.—On the 7th instant, Mr. JAMES N. MORRISON, one of the oldest carriers of the "Public Ledger," in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Mount Olive Lodge, No. 375, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Fourth and Queen streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STOUT.—On the 7th instant, LAURA EUGENIE, only child of Theodore and E. Keturah West Stout, aged 8 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 714 Poplar street, on Saturday morning, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—On the 6th instant, ALEXANDER THOMPSON, in his 43d year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 913 Auburn street, below Tenth and below Carpenter, on Saturday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson Cemetery.

FOLDING POCKET CLOTHING RACKS.—A convenient article for travelers to hang their clothing on, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SHAKE YOUR ASHES AND SAVE YOUR Coal by using one of the nine kinds of Patent Ash Sifters that we have for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO CLOSE OUT BALANCE OF STOCK OF Skates, we have reduced them to and below wholesale rates. Also, for sale Steel Plates, Straps, Skaters' Gimlets, etc., and you can get your Skates correctly sharpened up at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. McALLAY,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE LINEN SALE
AT MILLIKEN'S,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do do., $1 12½@1 25.
New styles bleached Damasks from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¼ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doyles in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 62c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found many other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
1 18thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

FRIEND'S SCHOOLS, LOCATED AT THE S. E. Corner of FOURTH and GREEN Streets. Entrance to Grammar School on Dillwyn street first door below Green; and to the Secondary and Primary at the gate on Fourth street.

These Schools were re-opened on SECOND DAY (Monday) the 22d inst.

Those wishing to enter pupils for the present term, will please do so without delay, as but few vacancies remain.

For terms, etc., apply to the Principals,
ANITA A. WRIGHT, of the Grammar
REBECCA T. BUCKMAN, of the Secondary.
2 7 4t* ABBIE T. LIPPINCOTT, of the Primary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SAW MILL, SITUATED in Maryland, in good running order; together with plenty of good standing timber. A good chance for any one wishing to go into the business. Inquire at No. 215 N. FRONT Street. 2 8 3t*

SIDE-YARD, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 1529 Poplar street, lot 33 by 99 to a back street (now vacant). FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 S. NINTH street.

CORNER PROPERTY — FOUR-STORY Store and Dwelling, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Race streets; lot 100 feet deep to a back street. Possession soon. FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH street.

STORE PROPERTY, No. 134 N. EIGHTH Street; store property No. 42 S. Fifth street; store property, No. 152 S. Sixth street; Dwelling, No. 1030 Crease street, with large lot; $2000 clear. FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

CALL OR SEND FOR FOLWELL'S LIST of Properties for sale. Office, No. 129 N. NINTH St.

NO. 1510 PINE, NO. 1717 PINE, NO. 1914 Pine, No. 1511 Vine, No. 716 Coates, No. 1014 Cherry, No. 712 Brown, and No. 1538 Poplar, for sale by FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH street.

STORES AND DWELLINGS, NO. 1306 Poplar, No. 1500 Poplar, No. 2203 Coates, No. 1114 Shippen, No. 226 S. Tenth, No. 248 S. Eleventh, No. 916 S. Fifth, No. 640 Callowhill, No. 940 Race, No. 716 Race, No. 104 N. Second, and No. 2.5 N. Second, for sale by FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH St. 2 3 6t

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuthst.marp

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.—Have you a Cough, Sore Throat, and do you think your Lungs are affected, and feel that there is great danger of Consumption? If so, trifle no longer with this man-slayer of the human race.

Purchase one, two or three bottles of DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, and use it as directed on the bottle, with perseverance one bottle after the other, until it has power enough to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the air passages of the lungs, and expels it from the system.

Office and Store,
No. 10 N. SECOND Street,
2 8 6t Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened, from New York and the late auction sales—

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
7-4 and 8-4 bleached Table Linens.
7-4 and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 33, 37½, up to 50c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Unbleached Huckaback Towels, yard long, 31 up to 50c
" " " yard and ¼ long, 62½c.
Linen Napkins, $2 50 up to $6 per doz.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' colored border Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!

Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, from 25 up to 50c. yard.
Victoria Lawns, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 70c.
Cambric Muslins, from 31 to 75c.
Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 31 up to 50c.
Large Plaid Cambric and Nainsook Muslins.
White Tarlatans, fine quality, very cheap.

WHITE SWISS MUSLINS.

White Figured Muslins, very cheap
White Marseilles, 75c. a yard, very cheap.
A cheap lot of Brilliants, 25, 31½, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½c

MARSEILLES QUILTS! MARSEILLES QUILTS!!

Handsome 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, at less than importers' prices.
Best makes bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert about the last of April. 2 3

CALICOES.

FIVE CASES
THIRTEEN THOUSAND YARDS,
CALICO,
BEST MAKES,
AT TWENTY-THREE CENTS PER YARD.
ALSO,
A LARGE LOT OF
WIDE CHINTZES,
AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 31
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Laces and Lace Goods,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,
In all their Varieties.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,
No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street,
OPEN TO-DAY,
A large and varied assortment of goods from the late disastrous fire at New York.
STOCKINGS, 15 to 25 cents.
FINE WHITE GOODS.
LINEN GOODS, Etc. Etc.
2 3smth3t OWEN EVANS & CO.,
No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Who sells and Retails.
Our assortment embra

SEA TERMS.

The origin of some sea terms is very curious: thus, port bucklers derive their name from the bucklers of knights, which were formerly arranged along the sides of the ships in which they embarked; and the term yardarm is derived from the extremities of the yards having, in the olden time, been armed with iron hooks. Gunwale is from gun-wall; bowsprit from bolt-sprit; combings from comings; kevel from revel; and davit from David. Captain Thomas James, who made a voyage to Hudson Bay in 1631, speaks of overlooking his tacks and shoots with other rigging of stress. He also says he hoisted his antient, that is ensign, on the poop; and the King's colors, that is standard, at the main on a holiday. The word hurricane seems to have been of Carib or Indian origin, for Captain Fernando de Porido, in a work on the Indies, addressed to Charles V, says, "So, also, when the Devil wishes to terrify them (the Indians) he promises them the 'huracan,' which means tempest." Typhoon is, undoubtedly, Chinese. The Chinese have temples dedicated to the Tyfon, the god of which they call Ker-woo, the "typhoon mother," in allusion to its producing a gale from every point of the compass, and this mother gale with her numerous offspring, or union of gales, from the four quarters of heaven, makes conjointly a *oefung* or *typhoon*.

The origin of the term midshipman was as follows:—The larger class of vessels of the old build had immensely high forecastles, quarterdecks, and round houses, but no gangways as now. There was, therefore, no means of going from the quarterdeck to the forecastle without descending into the waist; hence messengers were necessary in order to save the captain and officer of the watch from the necessity of ever deserting their stations. These messengers took the orders from the officer on the quarterdeck, and carried them to the forecastle, and likewise brought the various reports from the officer stationed forward to those in command abaft. Thence, from their station, these messengers were called "midship-men." It was from this class, and that of quartermasters, that the masters' mates were generally taken, as the contact into which they were generally thrown with their superior officers led to this distinction when their conduct was meritorious. The promotions from the class of midshipmen were much more numerous than from among the quartermasters; the former being necessarily selected from active young men, while the latter were taken from the thoroughbred old tars. The patronage invested in the captains of ships of war gradually led to the introduction into these stations of young men of respectable families, who might, with a slight degree of interest, hope for speedy advancement.

Later, a set of youngsters were introduced into the service by what was called a King's letter—these were called King's letter boys, and were but little relished by the rougher class of their associates, for having, as they termed it, "come in at the cabin windows instead of the hawse-holes." The midshipmen at first messed with the ship's company, having one or more tables given them on the lower deck, according to their number; they afterwards, in some vessels, had the head of one of the tiers given them as a mess-place, the quartermasters and boatswains' mates having the other. Those midshipmen or masters' mates in whom the captain or officers took an interest were occasionally invited to their table, and, in process of time, the custom became general.

The term grog, as is well known, was derived from the rough "grogram" coat, or cloak, in which Admiral Edward Vernon, of the British Navy, was accustomed to walk the deck in bad weather. Admiral Vernon, while in command of the West India station, and when extremely popular, on account of his reduction of Porto Bello in 1742, with six men of war only, introduced this mixture of rum and water. The new bevarage proved extremely popular, and was named, by the men, "grog," in honor of the Admiral. A song, written on board the *Burford*, Vernon's flagship, by Dr. Trotter, in 1781, in commendation of the origin of grog, has been preserved. It ends as follows:—

> The sacred robe which Vernon wore
> Was drenched within the same,
> And hence his virtues guard our shore,
> And "grog" derives its name.

As the advent of grog was welcomed with jovial ditty, so its departure from our navy was lamented with melancholy music; as in the following "Farewell to Grog," which was rife at the time the use of this time-honored beverage was forbidden by an act of Congress:—

FAREWELL TO GROG IN THE U. S. NAVY.
Wardroom of the United States S. ——. Time—August 31, 1862.

[*Officer sings.*]

Oh, messmates, pass the bottle round,
Our time is short, remember;
For our grog must stop, and our spirits drop,
On the first day of September.

Farewell, Old Rye! 'tis a sad, sad word—
But, alas! it must be spoken—
The ruby cup must be given up,
And the demijohn be broken!

Yet memory oft will backward turn,
And dwell with fondness partial
On the days when gin was not a sin,
Nor cocktails brought courts-martial.

Jack's happy days will soon be past,
To return again, oh, never!
For they've raised his pay five cents a day,
But stopped his grog forever.

[*The boatswain's mate pipes:—"All hands splice the main brace."*]

All hands to splice the main brace call,
For splice it now in sorrow,
For the spirit-room key will be laid away
Forever on to-morrow.

The title "Post Captain" originated in the British Navy in 1747, when the rank of Captain was first defined. Those captains who commanded "Post Ships," or what in the Royal Navy are now called "Rated Ships," took rank, if of three years' standing, with army colonels, and until the year 1824 the *Navy List* described them as "Post Captains." The prefix "Post" then disappeared, but without any order in council or warrant being issued. Commissions have never been issued, either in the Royal or the United States Navy, to "Post" Captains. The term has been in use, however, in our navy to designate captains commanding frigates or large vessels over commanders commanding vessels of smaller size, who, in ordinary conversation, are styled Captains. Since the days of Van Tromp, the Dutch Admiral, the pennant has been the distinguishing mark of ships-of-war commanded by an officer under the rank of a Commodore or Admiral. The pennant originated in the response made by the English Admiral to Van Tromp's insolent display of a broom at his masthead, as indicative of his intention to sweep the English from the sea. The Englishman, in return, hoisted a horsewhip as signification of his intention to chastise the Dutchman. The pennant which symbolized the horsewhip was thenceforth adopted as the distinguishing mark of a "flag-officer."

The origin of the name of our turreted ironclads is thus given by the inventor:—

NEW YORK, January 20, 1862.—Sir:—In accordance with your request, I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Greenpoint. The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces. The iron clad intruder will thus prove a secure monitor to these leaders. But there are other leaders who will also be startled and admonished by the booming of the guns from the impregnable iron turret. Downing street will hardly view with indifference this last Yankee notion—this monitor. To the Lords of the Admiralty the new craft will be a monitor, suggesting doubts as to the propriety of completing those four steel-clad ships at three and a half millions apiece. On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery *Monitor*.

Your obedient servant,
J. ERICSSON.

GUSTAVUS V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Errors of the Mariner's Compass.

Very early after the discovery and use of the compass or magnetic needle, the practical experience of voyagers demonstrated that it is not always the infallible and true guide at first believed.

The variations of the needle from the true north, arising from general as well as local causes, have attracted the attention of the scientific and curious, and weakened the confidence of hardy mariners who have perilled their lives in an abiding faith of its accuracy. The distrust created in the mind of the seaman has not been removed by the dissemination of trustworthy information in a popular form calculated to reach and benefit those whose interests are more deeply involved. Efforts have been made by theorists (some of them speculative and very unsound) to advance their own ideas by patented inventions and otherwise; still it is doubtful if much good has resulted, if we except the labors which have been carried on since the introduction of iron as a material in shipbuilding.

The north pole of the earth, geographically, is the south pole of a magnet supposed to pass from pole to pole. It attracts the north pole of the needle in the mariner's compass, and owing to the convexity of the earth, causes what is known as the dip of the needle, by which the north end is deflected in northern latitudes, and the south end in southern latitudes. This influence extending to all the iron of which the ship is composed, tends to give south polarity to the upper ends of iron, and consequently to attract the north pole of the needle while the ship is in north latitude. In south latitude all this is reversed, the upper ends of the iron of which the vessel is constructed acquiring north polarity, and attracting the south pole of the ship's needle.

The deviations resulting from these causes are governed somewhat by the location of the compass. With the binnacle aft, the attraction will be towards the bows of the ship; with the binnacle placed forward the attraction will be towards the stern. Thus a vessel in north latitude (excluding other causes), with the binnacle aft and steering east, would have the north pole of the needle deflected to the eastward, and if steering east by compass would be making a course south of the true east. If steering west, the needle would be deflected to the west, and the course made would be south of the true west. In south latitude, the magnetic influence is reversed, and a vessel steering east by west by compass would make a course north of the true east or west, as the case may be. The attraction, when steering north or south, being in a line with the vessel's keel, would not cause a material deviation, but as it would vary at all the intermediate points of the compass, it should be the subject of careful observation by the intelligent commander.

To most persons it probably seems to be necessary to direct attention to the ship's compasses only when the vessel has reached her completion, or is about to encounter the perils of navigation. Recent experiments, however, show the importance of careful observation from the laying of the keel; for not only the position in which the vessel is built, but the density of the iron, and even the amount of hammering, are points which may control the direction of the needle, and have effect upon the compass.

Soft iron acquires magnetic properties with great facility, and parts with them as readily; while hard iron by hammering may acquire a polarity which it does not readily part with. The influence of the position in which a vessel is built is not confined to iron vessels, for wooden ones thus acquire a magnetism of their own, which frequently is not wholly lost until after numerous voyages. The loss of some vessels on their first voyage may have resulted from the unknown quantity of this disturbance.

It will be seen that the influences operating upon the needle within the vessel are varied by latitude and the direction or course made. The relative position of the mass of matter composing the vessel has an important bearing. Thus a ship heeled to port would in north latitude have the needle deflected to the starboard, owing to the increased mass of matter brought into the line of attraction—the reverse occurring if she was heeled to starboard.

Two means have been chiefly adopted to correct the errors which may result from deviations of the needle. First, antagonizing the ascertained errors by compensating influences, in the shape of local magnets or masses of soft iron, so placed as to cause the needle to point correctly, or nearly so. Second, swinging the vessel in a position remote from extraneous influences, and carefully noting the deviations on each point of the compass, which, noted and compiled in a table of corrections, enable the master to calculate his true course in much the same manner as he calculates time by his chronometer, knowing the rate.

Of the merits of the two systems we make no comparison, for while either may afford correct indications at the place where the vessel is swung, both are subject to be controlled by magnetic influences of so varying a nature to debar us from placing implicit confidence in either. The tabular method may be the means of accumulating important data for future comparison, and were the corrections by compensation always arranged at the same place, and a careful record of each vessel kept, it would be the means of accumulating a store of facts for future use and reference.

Provision for a correct knowledge of the errors of the compass should begin with the shipbuilder, who may do much to neutralize the effects of the inherent magnetism of vessels. It seems now to be demonstrated that vessels should be built, as far as practicable, with their sterns or bows to the south, and metalled in a reverse position. The binnacle should be remote from any upright masses of iron, masts, or funnels, and not over horizontal beams of iron. The shipmaster should make himself familiar with the local causes of deviation of the needle; and, while using either the plan of compensation or of tabular corrections, should be constantly on the watch for the various counteracting influences to which his vessel may be exposed, by change of latitude, by proximity to coasts, by heeling to port or starboard, or by the influence of cargo having magnetic power.

Constant care and watchfulness are required of the intelligent commander, in this as well as his other duties, and if in doubt as to his position he should always head off shore until assured of his reckoning. The observance of this precaution would have saved a number of valuable vessels recently lost on our coasts, as well as many lives.—*New York Evening Post.*

Liebeg's Method of Making Coffee.

Baron Liebeg, in the last number of the London *Popular Science Review*, gives the following account of his method of making coffee, by which, he says, the full flavor of the berry is preserved:—

"The usual quantities both of coffee and water are to be retained; a tin measure containing half an ounce of green berries, when filled with roasted ones, is generally sufficient for two small cups of coffee of moderate strength, or one, so called, large breakfast cup—one pound of green berries, equal to sixteen ounces, yielding after roasting, twenty-four tin measures of half ounce for forty-eight small cups of coffee.

"With three-fourths of the coffee to be employed, after being ground, the water is made to boil for ten or fifteen minutes. The one-quarter of the coffee which has been kept back is then flung in, and the vessel immediately withdrawn from the fire, covered over, and allowed to stand for five or six minutes. In order that the powder on the surface may fall to the bottom, it is stirred round, the deposit takes place, and the coffee poured off is ready for use. In order to separate the dregs more completely, the coffee may be passed through a clean cloth, but generally this is not necessary, and often prejudicial to the pure flavor of the beverage.

"The first boiling gives the strength, the second addition the flavor. The water does not dissolve of the aromatic substances more than the fourth part contained in the roasted coffee.

"The beverage when ready ought to be of a brown-black color; untransparent it is always somewhat like chocolate thinned with water; and this want of clearness in coffee is prepared does not come from the fine grounds, but from a peculiar fat resembling butter, about twelve per cent. of which the berries contain, and which, if over-roasted, is partly destroyed.

"In the other methods of making coffee, more than the half of the valuable parts of the berries remains in the 'grounds,' and is lost."

Liebig proceeds to discourse of coffee-drinking and coffee in general in this entertaining style:—

"To judge as favorably of my coffee as I do myself, its taste is not to be compared with that of the ordinary beverage, but rather the good effects might be taken into consideration which my coffee has on the organism. Many persons, too, who connect the idea of strength or concentration with a dark or black color, fancy my coffee to be thin and weak, but these were at once inclined more favorably directly I gave it a dark color by means of burnt sugar, or by adding some substitute.

"The real flavor of coffee is so little known to most persons, that many who drank my coffee for the first time doubted of its goodness, because it tasted of the berries. A coffee, however, which has not the flavor of the berry is not coffee, but an artificial beverage, for which many other things may be substituted at pleasure. Hence it comes that if to the decoction made from roasted chicory, carrots, or beet-root, the slightest quantity of coffee be added, few persons detect the difference. This accounts for the great diffusion of each such substitute. A dark mixture, with an empyreumatical taste, most people fancy to be coffee. For tea there are no substitutes, because everybody knows what real tea is like.

"Heating qualities have generally been attributed to coffee, and for this reason it is avoided by many people; however, these heating qualities belong to the volatile products called forth by the destruction of the soluble parts of the berries in the process of roasting. Coffee prepared in my manner is not heating, and I have found that it may be taken after dinner without disturbing the digestion—a circumstance which, with me at least, always takes place after the enjoyment of strongly roasted coffee.

"For special cases, such as journeys and marches, where it is impossible to be burdened with the necessary machines for roasting and grinding, coffee may be carried in a powdered form, and its aromatic properties preserved by the following process:—One pound of the roasted berries are reduced to powder and immediately wetted with a syrup of sugar, obtained by pouring on three ounces of sugar two ounces of water, and letting them stand a few minutes. When the powder is thoroughly wetted with the syrup, two ounces of powdered sugar are to be added, mixed well with it, and the whole is then to be spread out in the air to dry. The sugar locks up the volatile parts of the coffee, so that when it is dry they cannot escape. If coffee is now to be made, cold water is to be poured over a certain quantity of the powder and made to boil. Ground coffee prepared in this way, and which lay exposed to the air for one month, yielded, on being boiled, as good a beverage as one made of freshly roasted berries."

Present from Queen Victoria to Her Grandson.

Her Majesty recently presented to Prince Victor a splendid baptismal gift. This work of art has been nearly two years in hand; it was intended to have been presented on the first anniversary of the young prince's birth—the 10th of March—but the great amount of artistic labor required for its completion caused the presentation to be delayed.

The work consists of a statuette of the late Prince Consort, in silver, and stands three feet two and a half inches in height. His Royal Highness is in a standing position with gilt armor, copied from the figure upon the tomb of the Earl of Warwick in Warwick Cathedral. He is represented as Christian, in the "Pilgrim's Progress," and around the plinth on which the figure stands is the verse from Timothy, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

Behind the figure, and resting upon the stump of an oak, is the helmet of Christian. The shield of the Prince rests against the stem, and near the tree are the white lilies of Purity, which are usually introduced into the pictures of the Pilgrim. Immediately beneath the plinth, and in front of the entablature of the pedestal, is the inscription:—"Given to Albert Victor Christian Edward, on the occasion of his baptism, by Victoria R., his grandmother and godmother, in memory of Albert, his beloved grandfather." In the panel below, and over the royal arms, is the verse—

My Rose of Love with tears I laid in earth,
My Lily! Purity, hath soared to Heaven;
But Faith still lives, and sees in this new birth,
How both once more to cheer my soul are given.

On the panel on the side, over the Queen and Prince Consort's arms, is the verse:—

Fight the good fight He fought, and still, like him,
Cherish the flowers of Purity and Love;
So shall he, when thy earthly joys grow dim,
First greet them in our Saviour's home above.

On a third panel, and over the arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is the verse:—

Walk as He walked, in faith and righteousness;
Strive as He strove, the weak and poor to aid.
Seek not thyself, but other men to bless;
So win like Him a wreath that will not fade.

Beneath the front panel, over the figures "1864," are inscribed in large-sized letters the Prince's names, Albert Victor Christian Edward; and in an oblong panel, "Born January the 8th, baptized March 10th." Looking to the front of the work a figure of Hope stands at the right side, one of Faith on the left; and behind, or in the third niche, is a group of Charity, each of oxydized silver. At the side of each figure and group there are lilies in enamel. Upon the freize over the figure of Faith are the words, "Walk as he walked—in Faith," the last word being inscribed beneath the figure.

In the same manner, in connection with the figure Hope, are the words, "Strive as he strove in—Hope;" and over the group of Charity, also in enamel, are the words, "Think as he thought in—Charity." Over Faith there is a lily of purity; over Hope the water lily, having appropriate reference to, the baptism of the young Prince; and over the group of Charity, and resting upon the top of the niche, there is the lily of the valley.

The front panel contains in the centre the royal arms of England, surmounted by the crown. The left side, as you look at the panel, has the arms of the Prince Consort, and at the other side the arms of the Prince of Wales. The mottoes of each shield are thrown into flowing ribbons. The entire treatment of this group is in a tasteful and allegorical style. Just beneath the royal shield is a white lily bending down over a broken rose, with, upon the background (of the rose), the word "Fro more."

To the right of the Prince of Wales' shield there is a figure of an infant boy looking up at a full-blown rose, which stands erect upon a perfect stem, with beside it a white lily, and immediately over the baby figures a bunch of snowdrops, emblematic of youth or spring. The entire group is enriched by the rose, thistle, and shamrock, tastefully introduced to form a background. The ebony (or black) moulding points to the death of the Prince, and the white stars symbolize the heaven in which the Prince Consort now dwells. The arms of the Queen in one shield, dexter; and in a second shield, sinister, are the arms of the late Prince. The panel is filled as the front one, with a tasteful arrangement of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The remaining panel is filled in the same manner, but with, dexter, the Prince of Wales' arms, and those of Denmark, sinister.

The design throughout is mediæval in character, and as a work of art reflects the highest credit upon the designer. Additional and melancholy interest is imparted to the work from the circumstance of the inscriptions having been written by the Queen herself, who has watched with mingled feelings of joy and sadness the progress towards completion of this interesting gift to her grandson. The verses were written by Mrs. Prothero, the wife of the rector of Whippingham, near Osborne, in the Isle of Wight.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—During the past week the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received several reports relative to the dissosition and condition of the hostile bands of Indians on the plains. Judging from representations, they are anxious to treat with the Government for the purpose of establishing a permanent peace. Some of them, however, continue to commit depredations upon the travellers passing over the plains. The Commissioner of this Bureau is of the opinion that honorable treaties between the Indians and the Government can be re-established in the spring.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

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DAVIES BROTHERS,
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BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
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Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
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HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
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STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20S.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
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BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
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A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 1y

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ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25 1865.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold wholesale only by
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CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
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GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
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CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
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Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK
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P. R. CLARK, Agent.
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Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
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ETNA, Saturday, February 10.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, February 14.
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RATES OF PASSAGE,
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First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
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Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
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For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
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BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees Bandeaux, Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frises Crimpses, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere
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I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
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FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

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INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	99,550
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
75,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	22,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 29
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 77
		$1,253,650 18

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866,
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
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THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
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OFFICE. 7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
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The Ambitious Toad.

[Written by Dr. Jewett after a morning walk up a high hill, near the top of which a toad was discovered hopping industriously, with which he held a long and interesting colloquy.]

Ho! fellow-traveller, which way now?
Art toiling up the steep
Over whose rough and craggy brow
The morning sun doth peep?
Art proud, and dost thou the vale despise?
Or dost thou hop for exercise?

The poet Milton doth relate
That one of angel birth,
With pride and devilish hopes elate,
Once visited our earth
And took thy shape to work his plan
Of ruin to poor thoughtless man.

And hast thou from that fatal day
Partaken his ambition?
And art thou toiling up this way
To better thy condition?
Poor toad! I fear that, after all
Thy pains, thou'lt catch a fall.

Yon bird doth weary on the wing
Before it reach the top;
And dost thou hope, poor silly thing,
That with thy labored hop
Thou'lt safely reach the hill's green crown,
And gaze about upon the town?

Danger awaits thee shouldst thou gain
So high an elevation;
Thy blood those rugged rocks may stain,
For towards that lofty station
The hawk pursues her airy road,
And hawks, you know, will eat a toad.

Go, get thee down! nor look behind;
But "fling away ambition;"
And for the future be resigned
To thine obscure condition;
For sure *"contentment is the road*
To happiness" for man or toad.

THE ONE-EYED SERVANT.

A STORY TOLD TO A CHILD.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

Do you see those two pretty cottages on opposite sides of the Common? How bright their windows are, and how pretty the vines trail over them! A year ago one of them was the dirtiest and most forlorn-looking place you can imagine, and its mistress the most untidy woman.

She was once sitting at her cottage door, with her arms folded, as if she were deep in thought, though to look at her face one would not have supposed she was doing more than idly watching the swallows as they floated about in the hot, clear air. Her gown was torn and shabby, her shoes down at heels, the little curtain in her casement, which had once been fresh and white, had a great rent in it; and altogether she looked poor and forlorn.

She sate some time, gazing across the common, when all of a sudden she heard a little noise, like stitching, near the ground. She looked down, and sitting on the border, under a wallflower bush, she saw the funniest little man possible, with a blue coat, a yellow waistcoat, and red boots; he had got a small shoe on his lap, and he was stitching away at it with all his might.

"Good morning, mistress," said the little man. "A very fine day! Why may you be looking so earnestly across the common?"

"I was looking at my neighbor's cottage," said the young woman.

"What! Tom, the gardener's wife—little Polly, as she used to be called? and a very pretty cottage it is, too! Looks thriving, doesn't it?"

"She was always lucky," said Bella—for that was the young wife's name—"and her husband is always good to her."

"They were *both* good husbands at first," interrupted the little cobbler, without stopping. "Reach me my awl, mistress, will you, for you seem to have nothing to do; it lies close by your foot."

"Well, I can't say but they were both very good husbands at first," replied Bella, reaching the awl with a sigh; "but mine has changed for the worst and her's for the better; and then, look how she thrives. Only to think of our both being married on the same day; and now I've nothing, and she has two pigs and a—"

"And a lot of flax that she spun in the winter," interrupted the cobbler; "and a Sunday gown, as good green stuff as ever was seen, and, to my knowledge, a handsome silk handkerchief for an apron; and a red waistcoat for her good man, with three rows of pine glass buttons and a flitch of bacon in the chimney, and a rope of onions."

"Oh, she's a lucky woman!" exclaimed Bella.

"Ay, and a tea-tray, with Daniel in the lion's den upon it," continued the cobbler; "and a fat baby in the cradle!"

"Oh, I'm sure I don't envy her that last!" said Bella, pettishly. "I've little enough for myself and my husband, letting alone children."

"Why, mistress, isn't your husband in work?" asked the cobbler.

"No; he's at the ale-house."

"Why, how's that? he used to be very sober. Can't he get work?"

"His last master wouldn't keep him, because he was so shabby."

"Humph!" said the little man. "He's a groom, is he not? Well, as I was saying, your neighbor opposite thrives wonderfully; but no wonder! Well, I've nothing to do with other people's secrets; but I *could* tell you, only I'm busy, and must go."

"Could tell me *what*?" cried the young wife. "Oh, good cobbler, don't go, for I've nothing to do. Pray tell me *why* it's no wonder that she should thrive?"

"Well," said he, "it's no business of mine, you know, but as I said before, it's no wonder people thrive who have a servant—a hard working one, too—who is always helping them."

"A servant!" repeated Bella, "my neighbor has a servant! No wonder, then, everything looks so neat about her; but I never saw this servant. I think you must be mistaken; besides, how could she afford to pay her wages?"

"She has a servant, I say," repeated the cobbler—"a one eyed servant—but she pays her no wages, to my certain knowledge. Well, good morning, mistress, I must go."

"Do stop one minute," cried Bella, urgently—"where did she get this servant?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the cobbler; "servants are plentiful enough, and Polly uses her's well, I can tell you."

"And what does she do for her?"

"Do for her? Why, all sorts of things—I think she's the cause of her prosperity. To my knowledge she never refuses to do anything, keeps Tom's and Polly's clothes in beautiful order, and the baby's."

"Dear me!" said Bella, in an envious tone, and holding up both her hands; "well, she *is* a lucky woman, and I always said so. She takes good care *I* shall never see her servant. What sort of a servant is she, and how came she to have only one eye?"

"It runs in her family," replied the cobbler, stitching busily; 'they are all so—one eye apiece; yet they make a very good use of it, and Polly's servant has four cousins who are blind—stone-blind; no eyes at all; and they sometimes come and help her. I've seen them in the cottage myself, and that's how Polly gets a good deal of her money. They work for her, and she takes what they make to market, and buys all those handsome things."

"Only think," said Bella, almost ready to cry with vexation, "and I've not got a soul to do anything for me; how hard it is!" and she took up her apron to wipe away her tears.

The cobbler looked attentively at her. "Well, you are to be pitied, certainly," he said, "and if I were not in such a hurry—"

"Oh, do go on, pray; you were going to say *you* could help me? I have heard your people are fond of curds and whey and fresh gooseberry syllabub. Now, if you would help me, trust me that there should be the most beautiful curds and whey set every night for you on the hearth; and nobody should ever look when you went and came."

"Why, you see," said the cobbler, hesitating, "my people are extremely particular about—in short, about cleanliness, mistress; and your house is not what one would call very clean. No offense, I hope?

Bella blushed deeply. 'Well, but it should be always clean if you would—every day of my life I would wash the floor, and sand it, and the hearth should be whitewashed as white as snow, and the windows cleaned."

"Well," said the cobbler, seeming to consider; "well, then, I should not wonder if I could meet with a one-eyed servant for you, like your neighbor's; but it may be several days before I can; and mind, mistress, I'm to have a dish of curds."

"Yes, and some whipped cream, too," replied Bella, full of joy.

The cobbler then took up all his tools, wrapped them in his leather apron, walked behind the wall-flower, and disappeared.

Bella was so delighted she could not sleep that night for joy. Her husband scarcely knew the house, she had made it so bright and clean, and by night she had washed the curtain, cleaned the window, rubbed the fire-irons, sanded the floor, and set a great jug of hawthorn in blossom on the hearth.

The next morning Bella kept a sharp lookout both for the tiny cobbler and on her neighbor's house, to see whether she could possibly catch a glimpse of the one-eyed servant. But no—nothing could she see but her neighbor sitting in her rocking-chair, with her baby on her knee, working.

At last, when she was quite tired, she heard the voice of the cobbler outside. She ran to the door, and cried out—

"Oh do, pray come in, sir, only look at my house!"

"Really," said the cobbler, looking round, "I declare I should hardly have known it—the sun can shine brightly now through the clear glass; and what a sweet smell of hawthorn!"

"Well, and my one-eyed servant?" asked Bella—"you remember, I hope, that I can't pay her any wages—have you met with one that will come?"

"All's right," replied the little man, nodding; "I've got her with me."

"Got her with you?" repeated Bella, looking round. "I see nobody."

"Look, here she is!" said the cobbler, holding up something in his hand.

Would you believe it? the one-eyed servant was nothing but a Needle.

A French Wedding.

All over the outside of Notre Dame are frightful forms of demons, three-headed dogs, dragons with their tails, and human beings, each different from the other, even to the twist of the tail. It was here that I beheld my first French wedding, and it will ever rank among the most absurd scenes of my life.

Following a crowd, as I always do, I found myself outside a railing, and inside Notre Dame, within which railing a marriage was going on. I don't know how long it had been in progress, but I was an interested spectator for an hour and twenty minutes, and the unhappy pair were exposed to the devouring eyes of the multitude which peeped in from every side of the railing. The man sat, Sphynx-like, in silent agony, his knees locked, and thighs grasped in his two hands, as if expecting an internal convulsion to tear him apart. The poor bride sat with her face hidden in a handkerchief. It took three priests and four altar boys to perform the ceremony, beside two liveried wardens, who were armed with huge truncheons, which they brought down with a bang upon the stone pavement, after each new phase of the performance, as much as to say:—"There, you've done the business now, and no mistake."

After a great many preliminary flourishes, the priests held out little golden plates which the bride and bridegroom kissed reverently, when two gigantic candles were given to them. Seizing these bravely in both hands they marched forward to the altar, and stood with presented arms while the three priests bowed, and knelt, and twisted themselves in all manner of forms before a little cup; after the couple had kissed this goblet between them, a huge sheet was brought forth and stretched above their heads. Then, while the organ sounded, the altar boys swung burning incense, the people knelt, two of the priests prostrated themselves, and a third mounted some little steps, and sprinkled the contents of the cup upon the sheet. A fourth priest here appeared, and delivered a charge to the bride, bridegroom, friends, and audience, after which a collection was taken up, and the ceremony was over for that church. I followed the couple to the doors, and saw them put into separate carriages, from which I concluded that all was not over yet. How any Frenchman can regard lightly the marriage vows and tie, after such an ordeal, I cannot conceive.—*Paris Letter to Boston Traveller.*

Arrest of an Alleged Bank Robber in Charleston.

The steamship *Alhambra*, from Charleston, S. C., brought to New York the Sheriff of Lorain county, Ohio, and the President of the National Bank of Wellington, same county, with one of the alleged robbers of that bank, Henry Coats, alias Henry Carr, alias J. H. Mumford, alias J. H. Moulton. There were three parties supposed to be concerned in the robbery. The Sheriff and President of the bank have travelled over twelve thousand miles, through the principal cities of the United States and Canada, in pursuit of Coats, and they displayed considerable energy, perseverance and skill in tracing the object of their search. The following extract from the Charleston *Courier* of the 1st instnt gives an account of his capture:—

On Monday morning last Officers Levy and Davis were sent for by Postmaster Trott. On their appearance at the Post Office they were introduced to the Sheriff of Lorain county, Ohio, and the President of the National Bank of Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, who were on a visit to Charleston in search of an accomplice of the parties engaged in the robbery of the abovementioned bank. The President of the bank gave the officers a description of the individual they were in search of, who had been traced to this city. By the statement of the President it appeared that the name of this accomplice is Henry Coats, but that he passed under the aliases of Henry Carr, J. H. Mumford and J. H. Moulton. It was under this last name that he was arrested.

On receiving their information the officers immediately instituted a search, and succeeded in tracing the object of their pursuit to a house in Wentworth street, south side, near Rutledge. Here he was living in splendid style, having taken a twelve months' lease of the building, at the rate of seven hundred dollars per annum, the rent payable monthly in gold coin. The mistress of the house hails from Philadelphia, and it is said accompanied the prisoner on his trip here. He had also several female boarders, who, he said, were concert singers. On the arrival of the officers at the house on Monday morning they observed a carriage in waiting. The officers thereupon drew back a short distance and awaited the *denouement*. As the carriage, after leaving the door, was passing the officers, the latter hailed the driver with an order to halt. Officer Levy, on reaching the carriage, said to the inmate, "Your name is Robertson." "No," was the reply; "my name is Moulton." "Ah!" said the officer, "just the man we want; driver, drive to the guard-house." The prisoner was then taken to the guard-house, where he has been secured until the departure of the Sheriff of the county and President of the bank for the place where the robbery was committed. Governor Orr has already signed the requisition turning the prisoner over into the hands of the proper parties.

The prisoner is a young man, about twenty-three years of age, of very genteel appearance, and good address. From the accounts given, it appears that there were three individuals concerned in the robbery, and that the amount abstracted was about sixty thousand dollars, in United States bonds and currency. Two of the parties were arrested in New York, and one turned State's evidence. Some thirty-three thousand dollars of the money was recovered. It was the evidence of the witness above alluded to that led to a knowledge of the whereabouts and arrest of the prisoner nabbed in this city. Great credit is due both of the officers concerned in the arrest for the prompt and efficient manner in which it was executed.

The prisoner will be conveyed to Ohio this week, to await his trial on the above charge.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water for the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-five ($345,425) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses of the Department for Supplying the City with Water for the year 1866, as follows:—

Item 1. For salary of Chief Engineer, twenty-eight hundred ($2800) dollars.

Item 2. For salary of Register, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 3. For salaries of Chief Clerk and seven Permit Clerks, eight thousand two hundred ($8200) dollars.

Item 4. For salaries of eight Inspectors, six thousand four hundred ($6400) dollars.

Item 5. For salaries of four Surveyors and one Messenger, four thousand ($4000) dollars.

Item 6. For salaries of Clerk and Draughtsman at Engineer's Office, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 7. For salaries of two Engineers at Fairmount Works, nineteen hundred ($1900) dollars.

Item 8. For salaries of four Assistant Engineers at Fairmount Works, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 9. For salary of Watchman at Fairmount Works ($600) dollars.

Item 10. For salaries of two Engineers at Delaware Works, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 11. For salaries of six Firemen at Delaware Works, three thousand six hundred ($3600) dollars.

Item 12. For salaries of two Watchmen at Delaware Works, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 13. For salaries of two Engineers at Schuylkill Works, (with houses), one thousand eight hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 14. For salaries of two Assistant Engineers at Schuylkill Works, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 15. For salaries of eight Firemen at Schuylkill Works, four thousand eight hundred ($4800) dollars.

Item 16. For salary of one Watchman at Schuylkill Works (with house), five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 17. For salaries of two Engineers and four Firemen at Twenty-fourth Ward Works, four thousand four hundred ($4400) dollars.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Item 18. For books, stationery, advertising, printing, and posting, twenty-five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 19. For fuel for offices, ground-rents, cleansing, incidentals, etc., fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 20. For coal at Fairmount Works, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 21. For coal at Delaware Works, thirty-one thousand five hundred ($31,500) dollars.

Item 22. For coal at Schuylkill Works, twenty-three thousand ($23,000) dollars.

Item 23. For coal at Twenty-fourth Ward Works, ten thousand five hundred ($10,500) dollars.

Item 24. For wood for all the works, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 25. For tallow, oil, and gas, at Fairmount Works, two thousand seven hundred and fifty ($2750) dollars.

Item 26. For tallow, oil, and fluid, at Delaware Works, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

Item 27. For tallow, oil, and gas, at Schuylkill Works, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 28. For tallow, oil, and fluid, at Twenty-fourth Ward Works, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 29. For small stores, tools, red and white lead, gum, hemp, emery, etc., twenty-eight hundred ($2800) dollars.

Item 30. For repairs at Fairmount Works, seven thousand two hundred ($7200) dollars.

Item 31. For repairs at Delaware Works, thirty-two hundred ($3200) dollars.

Item 32. For repairs at Schuylkill Works, sixty-eight hundred ($6800) dollars.

Item 33. For repairs at Twenty-fourth Ward Works, four thousand ($4000) dollars.

Item 34. For keeping grounds in order, twenty-three hundred ($2300) dollars.

Item 35. For keeping pipes, plugs, stops, and fixtures in good order, seventeen thousand five hundred ($17,500) dollars.

Item 36. For keeping buildings, grounds, and reservoirs in good order, nineteen thousand eight hundred ($19,800) dollars.

Item 37. For the purchase of iron pipes, fire-plugs, stop-cocks, lead, brass castings, iron castings, and other fixtures and materials connected with the laying of pipes, setting of plugs and stops, one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars.

Item 38. For labor in laying pipes, setting and fitting fire plugs, stop-cocks, etc., fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars.

Item 39. For drilling and making new attachments, fifty-six hundred ($5600) dollars.

Item 40. For iron railing at Fairmount, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 41. For supplying water to plugs in Germantown, two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars.

Item 42. For carriage hire, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Provided, That the coal to be furnished to the Works other than the Delaware Works shall be Schuylkill, to be purchased from miners or shippers only: And provided further, That the contract for all supplies shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, after advertisements for proposals; and that all expenditures for repairs shall be made with the approval of the Committee on Water, and warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and one ($112,101) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Inspectors of the County Prison, to defray the expenses of the year 1866, as follows:—

Item 1. For wheat, rye, and corn flour, fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty ($14,760) dollars.

Item 2. For beef, mutton, and pork, sixteen thousand eight hundred ($16,800) dollars.

Item 3. For sugar, rice; molasses, coffee, tea, and other provisions, six thousand three hundred and fifty-five ($6355) dollars.

Item 4. For oil and soap, one thousand two hundred and seventy-six ($1276) dollars.

Item 5. For potatoes and vegetables, fourteen hundred ($1400) dollars.

Item 6. For drugs and medicines, nine hundred ($900) dollars.

Item 7. For hay, feed, and straw, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 8. For railroad and omnibus tickets, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 9. For stationery and printing, including annual report seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 10. For brushes, brooms, and combs, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 11. For milk and ice, three hundred and seventy ($370) dollars.

Item 12. For hops, malt, lime, and buckets, two hundred and ten ($210) dollars.

Item 13. For discharge of prisoners, in accordance with law, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 14. For hospital, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 15. For furniture, shoeing horses, seeds, and miscellaneous expenses, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 16. For fuel, of which all coal purchased shall be Schuylkill, and shall be purchased of miners and shippers only, seven thousand five hundred and ten ($7510) dollars.

Item 17. For clothing and bedding, eleven thousand one hundred and seventy ($11,170) dollars.

Item 18. For lumber, brass cocks, tin, paint, glass, iron, hardware, and repairs generally, one thousand eight hundred and fifty ($1850) dollars.

Item 19. For gas, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 20. For salaries of superintendent and deputy, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five ($2925) dollars.

Item 21. For salary of clerk, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five ($1125) dollars.

Item 22. For salaries of physician and apothecary, seventeen hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 23. For salaries of superintendent and keeper of shoe department, seventeen hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 24. For salaries of nine watchkeepers and assistant in cotton factory, eight thousand three hundred and fifty ($8350) dollars.

Item 25. For salaries of baker and cook, twelve hundred and fifty ($1250) dollars.

Item 26. For salaries of five watchmen, thirty-one hundred and twenty-five ($3125) dollars.

Item 27. For salaries of messenger and firemen, eight hundred and twenty-five ($825) dollars.

Item 28. For salaries of two matrons, eleven hundred and fifty ($1150) dollars.

Item 29. For salary of prison agent, one thousand and twenty-five ($1025) dollars.

DEBTORS' APARTMENT.

Item 30. For salary of keeper, eight hundred and twenty-five ($825) dollars.

Item 31. For fuel, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 32. For gas, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 33. For supplies and subsistence, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 34. For repairs, one hundred ($100) dollars.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Item 35. For cotton yarn, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 36. For pay for overwork of prisoners, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 37. For leather seventeen thousand ($17,000) dollars.

Item 38. For shoe findings, lumber for boxes, broken glass, etc., seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 39. For repairing looms, five hundred ($500) dollars: Provided, That not more than three fifths of the appropriation contained herein shall be expended before the 1st day of July, 1866.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Inspectors.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times and commencement, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 10th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes or fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 708 CHESNUT STREET

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4.05 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.45 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 5.15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11.30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8.15 and 11.45 A. M., and 3.30, 5.00, and 7.00 P. M. The 3.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7.00, 8.15, and 9.30 A. M., and 3.00 and 5.00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., 3.30 and 5.00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12.00 M., and 4.30 and 9.55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8.01, 8.58, and 10.14 A. M., and 12.36, 3.43, 5.01, 5.44 and 10.26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8.25 A. M., Way Mail; 1.10 P. M., Express; 6.35 P. M., Express; 9.25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4.10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9.52 A. M., 3.23, and 11.50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12.47, 5.13, and 10.33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4.05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11.15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays, Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6.45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10.25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.		
Erie Express	at	7 30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	10 00 "
Fast Line	"	12 00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4 00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	"	5 30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7 30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11 10 "
ARRIVE		
Cincinnati Express	at	1 30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8 30 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9 30 "
Erie Express	"	11 20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12 30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4 40 "
Day Express	"	5 45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8 40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7.30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 2.30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6.45 P. M.

At 5.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 2.30 and 6.15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6.15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6.25 A. M. and 10.02 A. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6.30 A. M., 3.15 and 5.30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6.10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10.5 A. M., and 2.15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 8 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Rail Roads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must in every instance be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live

LA COTERIE BLANCHE

The Grand Ball of the Season—A Princely Pageant—The Fancy Dresses and the Funny Doings—Beer Mugs Coquetting with Coffee Pots—Humor, Happiness, Hilarity—Singing Birds, Perfumed Waters and Fragrant Flowers—Finest Hop Ever Given in this City—An Evening Long to be Remembered!

After months of patient preparation, the third annual hop of La Coterie Blanche came off at the Academy of Music last evening. Of course, being a ball night, the weather ha'n't the heart to be otherwise than ugly and bearish, like a rich old uncle from India; and why it is that on these festive occasions the streets are invariably shocking, and the walking perilous to the most practised pedestrians, is a subject every way worthy the grave consideration of our scientific bodies, not excepting the Cabmen's Literary Union.

But, at all events, the ball passed off most happily—went off, in fact, like a meteor, leaving in its wake a luminous trail of glory; and if it didn't sing itself to death, like a swan, it at all all events gave up the ghost to operatic music, and died exhaling fragrant perfumes and the songs of many birds. Practically, it was the wind up, the fag end of the fancy dress ball season, but was far from being least, though last. Without exception, it was the most brilliant and *recherche* affair of the kind ever witnessed in Philadelphia.

In the employment of these complimentary adjectives we are justified by the class of people who were there, by the novel and picturesque decorations of the building, by the new features of attraction presented, by the excellence of the music, by the rigid scrutiny which excluded all persons of questionable character, and by the general management of the affair, whereby the number of admissions was limited, and comfort for all thereby secured. If it had been a mere speculation, these details would not have been so carefully attended to.

The Academy of Music presented a neatly brilliant appearance. About seven o'clock the carriages began to arrive at the Broad street entrance, and as it was raining at the time, and the sidewalks were covered with sleet, matting was laid from the lobby doors of the Academy to the curb. The subscribers arrived very gradually, and at no time did we observe a rush sufficiently heavy to create confusion. The dressing-rooms were managed pretty satisfactorily, although there were rather too few attendants for the accommodation of the ladies.

In consequence of the gradual and orderly assemblage of the guests, there was little or no difficulty in obtaining seats either in the parquette circle or balcony. The "audience," we must confess, was not half so large, or so brilliant in dress or plumage, as that which broke through all restraint to attend the Coterie Carnival.

The grand ball-room was neatly upholstered in every part with bunting. Armorial bearings, pictures, oval mirrors, and plaster casts were arranged around the balcony balustrade in relief. From numerous pendants hung beautiful bird cages, each containing a silver-throated warbler, and the din of joyous carols from these could be heard above the orchestral music far into the morning, and until, one by one, the little captives, overcome by heat or light, fell dead in their prisons.

Just above the foot of the stage gas jets were hung, between appropriate coats of arms, and burned in letters of flame all night the significant legend:—

LA
COTERIE BLANCHE.

On the right of the parquette circle was placed the immense terpsichorean orchestra, consisting of one hundred musicians, many of them distinguished and well-known performers. Mr. Charles R. Dodworth, the accomplished *chef d'orchestre*, wielded the *baton* faithfully during the entire festive season, and we can only compliment him here upon his general good selection. The admirable time and precision of the orchestration was really remarkable, when we consider that the leader had but a single rehearsal. The promenade and concert orchestra, composed of twenty silver pieces, Beck's Philadelphia Band, occupied the left of the parquette circle. *Les Vespres Siciliennes*, the selections from *L'Africaine*, *Don Giovanni*, and *Nacht zum Granada*, were especially well played.

The immense dancing floor was covered with beautiful unglazed paper, in imitation of mosaic. The design was really creditable, and had every appearance of steel-colored marble tile. This feature alone cost two hundred and fifty dollars. It was universally admired as a novelty and tasteful design. At half past 9 o'clock the massive curtain was rolled up, and the orchestra gave a grand march. The scene disclosed upon the stage was one of rare brilliancy.

This paper tiling was laid by Davis & Co., and is an entire novelty in this city, having been first introduced in this country on the occasion of the Seventh Regiment Reception Ball, at the Academy of Music and Irving Hall, New York city.

The perfumery was furnished, and the fountains arranged and managed by Mr. Asa Powell.

The stage was draped in every part with varicolored bunting at the rear of the stage, and in relief to the grand entrance staircase, a splendid "drop" was set, representing a labyrinth, illuminated in continuation of the gorgeous hall in front. This "drop" was painted expressly for the occasion, at a cost, with the concomitants, of over two hundred and fifty dollars.

From the rear of the stage, and over the grand staircase, entered the members of La Coterie Blanche, attired in court suits of white, trimmed with lace, silver bullion, and cording, as follows:—Harmanus Neff, President; Edward Morley, Vice-President; W. H. Bellows, Secretary; G. G. Evans, Treasurer; William S. Turner, Floor Director; Walter Stanton, N. H. McCoy, H. R. Edmunds, J. R. Eyre, and Cyrus Lukens.

Returning to the staircase, Mr. Turner led off in the opening ceremonies by saluting and tendering his arm to his lady partner, and then followed the *grand entree* of all the company of subscribers. Each lady descending the staircase was handed an elegant bouquet of fragrant natural flowers, a fancy perfumed fan, with a mirror encased, and a programme neatly printed as a pendant.

As the vast throng entered, it presented a scene of grandeur and elegance not soon to be forgotten. The dresses were variegated, costly, and attractive. So many were worthy of notice, that to individualize in description would take up more space than we can spare this afternoon.

Not the least attractive features of the evening were the pyramids of bouquets and perfumed fountains arranged at different convenient points.

If we were inclined to be selfish, we should say the ball was entirely too *recherche*. Masks being excluded, full evening dress was the prevailing *mode*, and the number of grotesque characters was consequently limited. Hence, the field for extended description is smaller than is usually the case, the trouble generally being that there is too much to see and to describe. But it must not be inferred that there was a paucity of fancy costumes. On the contrary, these were many and pretty, and we shall attempt to describe them fully.

One who goes to such a place mainly as a spectator will of course choose a seat in the front of the balcony circle—if there are any seats there to choose. Fortunately, there was no pell-mell rush for seats, all being comfortably accommodated. The brilliant spectacle viewed from the upper part of the opera house included every description of superb and pleasing fancy dress. Vivandieers, courtiers, queens, peasant girls, prima donnas, Roman citizens, and all other characters were well represented, and the throng was interspersed with many amusing personations. The dazzling light rained down from the great chandelier gained beauty and brilliancy from the upper circles, and fell with sparkling effect upon the graceful dancers and mirthful promenaders below. In truth, it was a scene long to be remembered for its unexampled splendor, although the masqueraders were not allowed to take a part.

The *corps de musique* for the hop consisted of one hundred performers, and the musical part of the ceremonies was under the direction of Professor Ewers. The Dodworth Band of New York and the Dodworth Band of this city were both engaged. The dancing music was arranged expressly for the occasion, and was performed in public for the first time. The programme was a most unique affair, being imported from Germany. It was a small fan, embossed and illuminated, having on one side a looking-glass, and on the other some scantily attired cupids. The order of dances ran thus:—

1. Quadrille.	5. Polka Quadrille.
2 Galop.	6. Galop
3. Les Lanciers.	7 Mazourka.
4. Waltz.	8. Waltz.

INTERMISSION—GRAND MARCH FROM TANNHAUSER.

9. Les Lanciers.	13. Quadrille.
10. Danish.	14. Redowa.
11. Mazourka.	15. Polka Quadrille.
12. Schottische.	16. Galop.

Interspersing this programme were selections from *L'Africaine*, *Dinorah*, and numerous other favorite operas. The musical portion of the entertainment was, it may be justly said, worthy of high praise, and beyond criticism.

The odd characters being in a minority, were conspicuous, and attracted a fuller share of attention than if the competition had been livelier in this respect. It was a cosmopolitan carnival. Almost every clime and nationality were in some way indicated; and all kinds of callings, from the loafer to the post-boy, found their representatives.

Military costumes appeared to be in general favor, quite a number of sapient youths assuming the garb of full-blown Major-Generals, and strutting around with indescribable pomposity. There was only one seedy-looking customer on the floor, and he was the most dissipated looking individual that ever graced a *soiree dansante*. "His clothes were all ragged and torn, his boots were all out at the toes, the rim of his hat went flip, flip, flap, and look at his blossoming nose!" The language of the poet was never so aptly illustrated in real life.

A decidedly attractive young lady appeared in riding habit. A more unbecoming suit for a ball-room could not be imagined, a lengthy trail and high "beaver" being anything but graceful or comfortable. The ball would have been incomplete without a "Dundreary," and the high-flown "Lord," in blooming expanse of frilled shirt-bosom, was there, twirling his glasses, and cutting a pirouette at every opportunity.

It is worth remarking that two standard characters were absent. "Waddilove" was not there, and "Hamlet" was not there. Still, there were plenty of "Hamlet" calves—the display of diminutive spindles recalling the developments of "Simon Tappertit," in the story of "Barnaby Rudge."

Although the ball, so far as brilliant preparations were concerned, proved a great success, the "fancy dresses," which added so much to the appearance of the "La Coterie Carnival" and "Young Mannerchor," we must confess were decidedly inferior to any of the previous balls. In fact, a vast majority were in plain dress-suits, and although handsomely attired, yet not presenting the brilliant *ensemble* which so characterized the previous "fancy-dress" carnivals. If the management had made more exertion to add to the appearance of the floor, and been less stringent in regard to the wearing of masks, and spent more time in the introduction of fancy costumes, it would have given more actual enjoyments to the participants, as well as proven a greater benefit to the association. As most of the visitors went with the understanding that the ball was one of "fancy costume," we think that great disappointment was experienced.

Among the most amusing characters was a "Coffee Pot" as large as "life." It was observed waltzing in the liveliest style with a mug of foaming lager, the foam being represented by raw cotton. It presented a most natural appearance.

The Irish rebel, "Beamish McCoul," also presented a goodly appearance, and was noticed most of the evening escorting the lovely "Arrah Meelish."

One of the most prepossessing characters on the floor was a well-known editor of this city, an Iron-(ical) clad appearance, with immense whiskers, adorning his beauteous person.

"King Charles II" also favored the floor with his handsomely dressed person, who elicited considerable admiration from the fairer portion of the assemblage.

A towering feature of the entertainment was a popular young broker, who was attired as an "Ape," and who characterized the "Wild Man of the Woods" to perfection. He attracted considerable mirth and laughter.

"Robinson Crusoe," attended by his faithful servant "Friday," also added to the appearance of the floor, the number of trinkets about his person being innumerable. "Pocahontas" escorted this well-known exile during part of the evening.

The strictest decorum was preserved on the floor during the whole affair, and the visitors are greatly indebted to Mr. G. G. Evans, Mr. William Turner and Mr. H. R. Edmunds, whose courteous manners were the means of adding greatly to the enjoyment of the guests.

The appearance of Signor Blitz, the ventriloquist, at eleven o'clock, dressed as a magician, with trick table and cups, created much excitement and universal pleasure among the young folks. The Signor gave away many bouquets, and over two hundred little india-rubber dolls, which he apparently drew from the head dresses, noses, hands, elbows, ears, etc., of his lady admirers, creating great merriment.

The dancing continued in delightful sequence until three o'clock. At one o'clock the floor was vacated by many persons who thronged the refreshment saloons, and on the second "Lancers" bugle call, the floor presented possibly the most exciting and beauteous pageant of the evening. At one time we counted sixty-three full sets—all exuberant with smiles, "mingling in the mazes."

The light fantastic toe finally became weary as the wee sma' hours wore on, and at 3 o'clock we could appreciate the words of the minstrel:—"I feel like one who treads alone some (terpsichorean) banquet hall deserted." Away rushed the carriages, and in a little while hundreds were hastily undoing that which cost them so much care and exertion to do. As far as we could observe, nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the evening. Perhaps the supper-rooms were too crowded at times, but this could not be prevented.

—The King and Queen of the Belgians have definitely taken up their abode in the palace of Brussels. At the expiration of the court mourning the King and Queen will visit the principal towns in the provinces, and the probability is they will begin with Antwerp.

—By the burning of Crewe Hall, Cheshire, from heated air pipes, a number of paintings that were at the great exhibition in 1862 have been destroyed. The hall was commenced to be built in 1615 and completed in 1636, and in 1837 it was restored at a cost of £50,000 by the present lord.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a

NEW GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY o adjustment by the use of a peculiar form of va ve and gas holder governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and th ability within the instrument itself to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it great er delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the dangers resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

1 24 mwslm No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

COMBINATION SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings next.

8th and 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut Street, will be sold, without reserve, about one hundred and seventy-five fine Oil Paintings, embracing Mountain, River, and Lake Scenery, Figures, Interiors, etc., from the most eminent artists of the country. Open for examination with Catalogues on Tuesday. 2 5

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

VALENTINES AND VALENTINE CARDS—A splendid assortment and cheapest in the city, at MAGEE'S, SECOND and CHESNUT Streets. 2 8 6t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance on the third FRIDAY in February next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1865.
Dec. 20. Jane E. Mason, Executrix of WILLIAM MASON, deceased.
" 30. James Bell and Robert M. Logan, Executors of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.
" 30. Thomas G. Nesbitt, Administrator of WILLIAM B. NESBITT, deceased.
1866.
Jan. 2. Ellen Barron, et al., Executors, of GEORGE BARRON, deceased.
" 3. Hannah Hedders, Guardian of JOHN M. HUDDLE, late a minor.
" 5. William Simon, Administrator of HENRY SIMON deceased.
" 5. Jane Gillespie, Administratrix of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.
" 5. James T. Black, Executor of THOMPSON BLACK, deceased.
" 6. Simon Arnold and S. Dettlebach, Administrators of PHILIP ARNOLD, deceased.
" 6. George S. Hobensack, Executor of HANNAH WILLIARD, deceased.
" 6. John McArthur, jr., Executor of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.
" 6. William Yorke and William Lippincott, Executors of PETER L. YORKE, deceased.
" 8. William Purves, Administrator of SARAH MOORE, deceased.
" 9. Thomas E. McGiveran, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS McGIVERAN, deceased.
" 10. George W. Bedrick, Guardian of ELIZABETH ANDREW J., and WILLIAM B. MOTT, minor children of WILLIAM B. MOTT, deceased.
" 11. Henry S. Hagert, Trustee of MICHAEL D. HARRIGAN, deceased.
" 12. Bernard Rafferty, Guardian of DANIEL CAHILL and MARY CAHILL, late minors.
" 13. John Wilcock, Executor of DANIEL WILCOCK, deceased.
" 13. Redman Cooper, Administrator of ANN CARLISLE, deceased.
" 13. Daniel N. Fox and Alexander Leimer, Jr., Executors of ALEXANDER LEIMER, Sr., deceased.
" 15. Harriet and Elizabeth Easby, Executrices of JOHN EASBY, deceased.
" 15. Henry Moore, Executor of REBECCA BRYSON, deceased.
" 15. F. D. Pemberton, Executor of MARGARET CROUSILLAT, deceased.
" 16. Thomas Fobes, et al., Executors of GEORGE W. FOBES, deceased.
" 16. Adolph E. Borie, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN GUIBERT, deceased.
" 17. Charles W. Harrison, Executor and Trustee of CHARLES F. BUPPELD, deceased.
" 18. Joseph A. Hall, Administrator of WILLIAM P. HALL, deceased.
" 18. Robert D. Morris and Edward Armstrong, Executors of AGNES C. HOPE, deceased.
" 18. Philip Conway, Executor of JOHN McCARRON, deceased.
" 19. G. Roberts Smith, Executor of BENJAMIN GERHARD, deceased.
" 19. G. Roberts Smith and H. Dupont, Trustees of BENJAMIN GERHARD, deceased.
" 19. Robert C. Davis, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN L. SMITH, deceased.
" 20. William J. Kelly, Administrator of EVANS BRINTON, deceased.
" 20. Robert McFarland, Administrator of HUGH MURPHY, deceased.
" 22. Isaac Craft, Administrator of MARY M. WORTHINGTON, deceased.
" 23. John L. Foulke, Guardian of CHARLES L. FOULKE, a minor, deceased.
" 24. Joseph W. Sharp, et al., Trustees for BENJAMIN SHARP.
" 24. Samuel Field and Robert Patterson, Executors of MARGARET DAVIS, deceased.
" 24. William K. Fry, Executor of FREDERICK S. AXE, deceased.
" 25. Daniel G. Hitner, Guardian of ANNA MARIA COX, late a minor.
" 25. Samuel Wagner and Tobias Wagner, Executors and Trustees of SUSAN BYERLY, deceased.
" 25. Samuel A. Bispham and Charles Koons, Administrators of ISAAC KOONS, deceased.
" 25. William M. David, et al., Executors of JACOB DAVID, deceased.

FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.
1 26 6t

IMPORTANT

TO THE

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

REVENUE EXTENSIONS

SILVER MINING COMPANY

OF

NEVADA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000,

DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10 Per Share.

The Directors having secured the following valuable properties situated upon LANDER HILL, Lander County, Nevada to wit:—

ON LANDER HILL,

RICHARDS LEDGE	.....	2000 FEET,
W. E. JOHNSTON LEDGE	.....	2000 "
COPPER HARBOR	"	2000 "
N. S. PENNOCK	"	2000 "
VALLEY VEIN	"	2000 "
TAYLOR	"	2000 "
FARRELEL	"	2400 "
TYSON	"	2000 "
MACKINAW	"	2400 "
MINER'S JOY	"	2400 "
CHLORINE	"	2400 "
SULPEURET	"	2400 "
UNION TRUST	"	2400 "
MARQUETTE	"	2400 "
HOUGHTON	"	2400 "
QUAKER CITY	"	2400 "
ASSOCIATED	"	2400 "
ANNA SWAN	"	2400 "
		40 400 "

Consisting of Eighteen different Ledges or Mines, and amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000 feet, together with the

HOPKINS TUNNEL,

Which is already opened about 200 feet. Work upon this Tunnel is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and will CUT IN ITS COURSE ALL THE ABOVE-NAMED LEDGES, and also the *Revenue*, *Providentia*, *Savage*, *Morgan and Muncey*, *Hooker*, *North Star*, and in fact all Ledges situated upon Lander Hill. These properties have been secured from the original locators, and only could be done by giving them a large interest in the Company. Uniting these properties with the Revenue Extension without increasing the Capital Stock, or the price per share, stamps this as one of the best enterprises ever offered to the public.

Samples of the Ore and Maps of the Property, and for further particulars, apply at the Office, No. 55 S THIRD STREET. 12 29 4p

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

THIS WILL INTEREST OUR

LADY READERS.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT

on the part of our

LADY PATRONS

a desire to procure an article

OF TOILET

in which they

COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,

and which would supersede the many injurious Toilet Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to

THE INJURY

OF

THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

NOW,
HOWEVER,
WE
HAVE
THE
PLEASURE
TO PLACE
BEFORE THEM

a article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.

It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.

WARRANTED TO BE SO.

In fact,
so well satisfied
have we become from long and patient
INVESTIGATION

that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,

AND

REALLY
BEAUTIFY
THE
COMPLEXION,

THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,

who, after giving our preparation,

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

ENAMEL OF AMERICA,

A FAIR TRIAL,

THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE THE APPEARANCE OF THE SKIN.

It will really remove

FRECKLES,
MOLES,
BLACKWORM,
PIMPLES,

and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a

BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.

It will conceal the marks of

SMALLPOX,

AND IT WILL

INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE

ALL

ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN.

FOR

CHAPPED HANDS

AND

FACE

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,

making the skin as white and smooth as

IVORY.

LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS.

or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to

CALL AND TRY IT,

and satisfy yourself before you

PURCHASE IT.

A Bottle

ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,

FOR LADIES TO USE,

WITHOUT CHARGE,

AT

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S

BEAUTIFUL STORE,

S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

PRICE.

Single Bottle $1 00

Six Bottles..... 5 00

FOR SALE BY

DYOTT & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
GLENN & CO.,
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Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers.

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO.

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VERY DELIGHTFUL
ENCH PREPARATION
FOR
THE LIPS,
LA CREME DE FLEUR DE LIS
AND
LA CREME DES ROSES.

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DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 49 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mwf3m

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

* * * * * * *

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Attleville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
No. 906 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express

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No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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